THURSDAY, *May* 10, 1770. THE [NUMB. 1427.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's *Age*.	*High-Water*.	*riſes* ☉ H. M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	15	10	after 5 55	before 7	Full ☽ Yeſterday, 1 Afternoon.
FRIDAY	16	10	5 54	7	
SATURDAY	17	11	5 53	7	
SUNDAY	18	12	5 52	7	
MONDAY	19	1	4 51	8	
TUESDAY	20	2	4 50	8	
WEDNESDAY	21	3	4 49	8	

Days 14 Hours 10 Minutes the 10th.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, *April* 30.

CAMBRIDGE, April 25, 1770.

On the 7th Inſtant, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to both Houſes of Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Secretary will lay before you ſeveral Papers which I have received from one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and divers other Perſons, Inhabitants of the Town of Glouceſter, and which relates to a very diſorderly riotous Tranſaction in the ſaid Town. A Perſon appears to have been moſt inhumanly treated, for ſeeking Redreſs in a Courſe of the Law, for former Injuries received. As this Information comes to me while the General Court is ſitting, I have thought it proper to communicate it to the Houſe of Repreſentatives as well as to his Majeſty's Council, that if any Act or Order of the whole Legiſlature ſhall be judged neceſſary for ſtrengthening or encouraging the Executive Powers of Government, there may be an Opportunity for it. I muſt obſerve to you that a Number of Perſons of the ſame Town were proſecuted and fined at the Superior Court for the County of Eſſex, in June laſt, for injuring the Perſon and Property of the preſent Complainant in a barbarous Manner, and if it be truly repreſented, that the ſame Perſons have been concerned in this ſecond Offence, it is a great Aggravation of their Crime and a Defiance of the Laws and the Authority of Government.

Council-Chamber, T. HUTCHINSON.
April 7, 1770.

On Tueſday laſt Mr. *Hancock*, Col. *Warren*, Major *Hawley*, Mr. *Spooner*, and Mr. *Remmington*, a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, waited on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with the following Anſwer to the foregoing Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have taken into due Conſideration your Meſſage of the 7th Inſtant, with the Papers laid before them by the Secretary, agreeable to your Direction.

We aſſure your Honour that we have the utmoſt Abhorrence of all diſorderly and riotous Tranſactions:——It it the Diſpoſition as well as the Duty of this Houſe to take the moſt effectual Meaſures to diſcountenance them; and to ſtrengthen and encourage the executive Officers in the Exereiſe of their lawful Powers of Government. Nothing therefore ſhall be wanting on our Part for the promoting of theſe Purpoſes, whenever any further Steps ſhall appear to us to be neceſſary: At preſent it is the Opinion of the Houſe, that the Laws now in being, duly executed, would be fully ſufficient; and to add to the Severity of the Proviſion made by them, without an apparent and *very urgent* Neceſſity, might put into the Hands of the Civil Magiſtrate a Power that would be dangerous to the Rights and Liberties of the People.

When Complaints are made of Riots and Tumults, it is the Wiſdom of Government, and it becomes the Repreſentatives of the People eſpecially, to enquire into the real Cauſes of them: If they ariſe from Oppreſſion, as is frequently the Caſe, a thorough Redreſs of Grievances will remove the Cauſe, and probably put an End to the Complaint. It may juſtly be ſaid of the People of this Province, that they ſeldom if ever have aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, unleſs they have been oppreſſed: It cannot be expected that a People accuſtomed to the Freedom of the Engliſh Conſtitution will be patient, while they are under the Hand of Tyranny and arbitrary Power: They will diſcover their Reſentment in a Manner which will naturally diſpleaſe their Oppreſſors; and in ſuch a Caſe, the ſevereſt Laws and the moſt rigorous Execution will be to little or no Purpoſe: The moſt effectual Method to reſtore Tranquility would be to remove their Burdens, and to puniſh all thoſe who have been the *Procurers* of their Oppreſſion.

Your Honour in your Meſſage has pointed us to an Inſtance. Which you are pleaſed to call "a very diſorderly and riotous Tranſaction in the Town of Glouceſter": But we cannot think it conſiſtent with the Juſtice of this Houſe, to come into Meaſures which may imply a Cenſure upon Individuals, much leſs upon a Community hitherto unimpeached in point of good Order; or even to form any Judgment upon the Matter, until more Light ſhall appear than the papers accompanying your Meſſage afford. The Houſe cannot eaſily conceive what ſhould determine your Honour ſo particularly to recommend this Inſtance to the Conſideration of the Aſſembly, while others of a much more heinous Nature and dangerous Tendency have paſſed altogether unnoticed in your Meſſage: Your having received the Information while the the General Court is ſitting, cannot alter its Nature and Importance, or render it more or leſs neceſſary to be conſidered by the Legiſlature: The inſtance, admitting it to be truly repreſented in all its aggravating Circumſtances, certainly cannot be more threatning to Government than thoſe Enormities which have been notoriouſly committed by the Soldiery of late; and in many Inſtance have ſtrangely eſcaped Puniſhment, tho' repeated more than a ſecond Time, and in Defiance of the Laws and Authority of Government.

A military Force, if poſted among the People, without their expreſs Conſent, is itſelf one of the greateſt Grievances, and threatens the total ſubverſion of a free Conſtitution: Much more, if deſigned to execute a Syſtem of corrupt and arbitrary Power, and even to exterminate the Liberties of the Country. The Bill of Rights paſs'd immediately after the Revolution expreſsly declares, that "the raiſing and keeping a Standing Army, within the Kingdom in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law: And we take this Occaſion to ſay with freedom, that the raiſing and keeping a Standing Army within this Province in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly, is *equally* againſt Law. Yet we have ſeen a Standing Army procured, poſted and kept within this Province in a Time of profound Peace, not only without the Conſent of the People, but againſt the Remonſtrance of both Houſes of Aſſembly! Such a Standing Army *muſt be* deſign'd to ſubjugate the People to arbitrary Meaſures: It is a moſt violent Infraction of their natural and conſtitutional Rights: It is an unlawful Aſſembly of all others the moſt dangerous and alarming: And every Inſtance of its actually reſtraining the Liberty of an Individual, is a Crime which infinitely exceeds what the Law intends by a Riot. Surely then, your Honour cannot think this Houſe can deſcend to the Conſideration of Matters comparatively trifling, while the Capital of the Province has ſo lately been in a State of actual Impriſonment, and the Government itſelf is under Dureſs.

The fatal Effects which will forever attend the keeping a Standing Army within a civil Government, have been ſeverely felt in this Province: They landed in an hoſtile Manner, and with all the Enſigns of Triumph: And your Honour muſt well remember that they early inveſted the Manufactory Houſe in Boſton; a capacious Building, occupied by a Number of Families, whom they beſieg'd and impriſon'd. The extraordinary Endeavours of the Chief Juſtice of the Province, to procure the Admiſſion of Troops into that Houſe, in a Manner plainly againſt Law, will not eaſily be eras'd from the Minds of this People: Surely your Honour could not be ſo fond of a military Eſtabliſhment, as willingly to interpoſe in a Matter which might poſſibly come before you as a Judge: To what elſe can ſuch aſtoniſhing Conduct be imputed, unleſs to a ſudden Surprize and the Terror of military Power in the Chief Juſtice of the Province which evidently appear'd to have alſo arreſted the Inferior Magiſtrate.

We ſhall not enlarge on the multiplied Outrages committed by this unlawful Aſſembly; in frequently aſſaulting his Majeſty's peaceable and loyal Subjects; in beating and wounding the Magiſtrate when in the Execution of his Office; in reſcuing Priſoners out of the Hand of Juſtice; and finally, in perpetrating the moſt horrid Slaughter of a Number of Inhabitants, but a few Days before the ſitting of this Aſſembly, which your Honour muſt undoubtedly have heard of. But, not the leaſt Notice of theſe outrageous Offences has been taken; nor can we find the moſt diſtant Hint of the late inhuman aud barbarous Action, either in your Speech at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion, or even in this Meſſage to both Houſes. Theſe Violences ſo frequently committed, added to the moſt rigorous and oppreſſive Proſecutions carried on by the Officers of the Crown againſt the Subjects, grounded upon unconſtitutional Acts, and in the Court of Admiralty, uncontroul'd by the Courts of common Law, have been juſtly alarming to the People. The Diſorder which your Honour ſo earneſtly recommends to the Conſideration of the Aſſembly, very probably took its Riſe from ſuch Provocations: The Uſe therefore which we ſhall make of the Information in your Meſſage, ſhall be to enquire into the Grounds of the People's Uneaſineſs, and to ſeek a radical Redreſs of their Grievances. Indeed it is natural to expect that while the Terror of Arms continues in the Province, the Laws will be in ſome degree ſilent; But when the Channels of Juſtice ſhall be again opened, and the Law can be heard, the Perſon who has complained to your Honour, if he has truly repreſented his Caſe, will have his Remedy. We yet entertain Hopes that the Military Power ſo grievous to the People, will ſoon be removed from the Province, to Stations where it may better anſwer the Deſign for which it was originally raiſed. Till then we have nothing to expect but that Tyranny and Confuſion will ſtill prevail, in defiance of the Laws of the Land, and the juſt and conſtitutional Authority of Government.

We cannot avoid before we conclude to expreſs the deepeſt Concern, that while the People are loudly complaining of intolerable grievances, the General Aſſembly itſelf has juſt Reaſon to remonſtrate a violent and repeated Infringements of *their own* Conſtitutional Rights: In Order to avoid the moſt flagrant Impropriety of its being kept in a garriſoned Town, it was the laſt Seſſion as it were, driven from its antient and legal Seat; and even now it is held in this Place at a Diſtance from its Offices and Records, and ſubject to the greateſt Inconveniencies, without any Neceſſity that we can conceive or the leaſt aparent Reaſon. Theſe alarming Conſiderations have awakened and fix'd our Attention; and your Honour cannot think we can very particularly attend to Things of leſſer Moment, within the Juriſdiction of the Executive Courts, at a Time when in Faithfulneſs to our Conſtituents, our Minds are neceſſarily employed in Matters which concern the very Being of the Conſtitution.

On Thurſday laſt his Honour the Lieutenant Governor was pleaſed to direct the Secretary of the

Province to read to the House of Representatives in their own Chamber the following Message.—— A Copy of which the Secretary laid on the Table; and the by Order of his Honour, he declared the Great and General Court to be Dissolved.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

ON the 7th Instant I received a Letter from James Davis, Esq; a justice of peace for the county of Essex, informing me of a riot in the town of Glouceſter, and of a high-handed and cruel assault and battery upon one Jesse Savil. This Letter was accompanied with a petition from the said Jesse Savil, and another petition from several of the Inhabitants of Glouceſter complaining of this riot, all which I laid before the Council for their advice—The Council being inform'd that some of the persons complained of had been convicted of the like offence in June last, at the superior Court held at Ipswich, adviſed me to lay the papers before the House of Representatives The Secretary carried them down, and I sent a short Message to you at the same time. Had you passed over this message without any notice, or had you only signified to me that you thought the laws in being sufficient for preventing riots, you would have heard nothing more from me upon the Subject. But under colour of answering my message, you have sent me a long remonstrance, a very small part of which can with any propriety be said to be an answer to the message I sent you. You charge me with endeavouring, as Chief Justice in the year 1768, to procure the admission of troops into the manufactory house, *in a manner* plainly *against law.* This is a heavy charge, but it is highly injurious, and without the least foundation. As I am informed the clerk of the house has already furnished one of the Printers with a copy of your remonstrance, I am obliged in order to prevent or remove the obloquy which must otherwise lie upon me, to relate the circumstances of the affair you refer to. The Governor had for several days been endeavouring to prevail on the Council to join with him in providing quarters for the troops: at length the Council adviſed that a house belonging to the Province should be cleared, in part whereof one Mr. Brown remained a tenant at sufferance and into other parts whereof certain persons, some of them of bad fame, had intruded. The Governor had been informed that these people had been instigated to keep possession of the house by force, notwithstanding the advice of Council. On Wednesday the 19th of October, he desired me to go to the house and acquaint the people with the vote or advice of Council, and to warn them of the consequences of their refusal to conform to it, and he said he thought it probable they might be prevailed on to remove, and all further trouble would be prevented. The Sheriff was directed to attend me. I went and acquainted Mr. Brown with the determination of the Governor and Council, and told him that in my opinion they had the authority of government in the recess of the General Court, to direct in what manner the House should be improved, and advised and required him to remove without giving any further trouble; he replied that without a vote of the whole General Court he would not quit the House. I told him he made himself liable for the damage which might be caused by his refusal, and he and his abettors must answer for the consequences. I remember that two persons were in the House and whilst I was speaking to Mr. Brown came into the yard. One of these persons, whose name I afterwards found to be Young, inserting himself into the business, I asked him what concern he had in the affair? his reply was, that he came there as a witness—Nothing material passed further, nor was any thing said of my appearing as Chief Justice. I returned to the Governor, and informed him of the refusal of the people to quit the House; and upon his asking my opinion what was the next proper step, I acquainted him that the next Superior Court was to be held at Cambridge the Tuesday following, and that I thought it adviseable to let the affair rest, and I would then consult with the other Justices of the Court upon it. I supposed it would rest accordingly, and went the same day to my House in the country where I remained until Friday, when I came again to Town, and then was first informed that the Sheriff had entered the House by force. I do not remember any sort of attempt by the Sheriff, to take possession of the House by force whilst I was present. Your message is drawn in such a manner, as to lead the reader to think that what you call the besieging and imprisoning the families in the manufactory-house, and my appearing there with the Sheriff, were parts of one and the same action; and that the latter preceded the former. The least I can say is, that it was incautious and unkind in you to receive and suffer to be published for truth, upon such slight evidence, what most certainly is not true, and to charge me with illegality, when no part of my conduct upon that occasion was illegal, or in any degree unwarrantable or out of character.

Your examining into my actions before I came to the Chair, must raise a very strong presumption that you have nothing material to alledge against me since that time; for my nonsesance in not laying before you facts notorious thro'out the pro-

[We are obliged to take out and defer the Remainder till our next, in order to make Room for the following Paragraph from the Boston Papers, which are just come to Hand.]

NEW-YORK, *May* 7.

The Boston Papers of Thursday last, which came to Hand since this Paper was ready for the Press, contain News from the London Papers to the 14th March (brought by Captain Cummings in 6 Weeks from London). His Majesty on the 10th of March, acquainted the Sheriffs of London, that on Wednesday the 14th he would receive the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the City of London. Sixteen of the Aldermen had publish'd a Declaration of their not being present not agreeing to the said *Address, Petition, and Remonstrance.* The Parliament expected to rise the 11th of April. Most of the Manufacturing Towns, in the greatest Distress,—notwithstanding the many false Stories propagated to the Contrary. The Arrival of the Spanish Fleet off Jamaica known in London, but the Design of it not known. Reported that Attempts would be made to add Jamaica and Minorca to the Spanish Crown. The Russians were Masters of the Danube,—had taken the Castle of Ibrailow, with 190 Cannon and 400 Turks, 1500 more cut to Pieces, and great Numbers drown'd, also that they had taken the City of Bender by surprize. Not less than 40,000 Turks perished by the Sword, and an immense Booty was made. The Russian Army was in full march for Constantinople, in the Way to which no fortified Places could give them any Obstruction, nor was the City in a Condition to make any Defence, so that in all Probability we shall soon hear of its total Destruction, which we hear is intended by the Russians.

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet Boat, Capt. Goddard, who arrived on Thursday last in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, we have seen no Papers later than those by Capt. Scott, arrived at Boston.

JOSEPH and THOMAS PEARSAL,
WATCH-MAKERS,

HAVE removed from the Place where they formerly lived, to the House nearly opposite, (where Haddock and Bowne lately lived) between Beekman and Burling's Slip; where they still continue their Business as usual

Mr. HOLT,

SIR, New-York, May 5.

IN looking over your last Paper, I observed a Number of Queries, several of which reflecting on my Character, I think myself obliged to answer.—But before I begin, I cannot help remarking upon the third Query, which seems intended not only as a Reflection upon the Persons mentioned, but indirectly upon me; for happening to unite with them in certain Measures, at the present Time: It would be a sufficient Answer to this Query, to ask the following Question, viz. Whether I——c L——w, T——t B——e, T——s J——s, J——d W——n, W——m W——n, or any other of the first Merchants in this City, are upon the same Considerations, entitled to the glorious Appellation of Sons of Liberty: I can call Numbers to Witness, that none of them ever did publickly act in Opposition to the detestable Stamp-Act, or make their Appearance at our Associations, except once, when I think I saw Mr. John Alsop and Mr. James De Lancey there;—the latter opposed all the Plans we were going upon, which affronted many so much, that at a Meeting of the Sons of Liberty after the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, I had much to do to satisfy them and obtain their Consent, to choose him as our Representative; Witness John Lamb, Edward Laight, Charles Nicoll and Joseph Allicocke.

My Conduct may perhaps in this Solicitation be thought somewhat inconsistent, and to avoid the Imputation, it is necessary to declare the Reason of it. Previous to my interesting myself in Behalf of Mr. De Lancey, he, with several others were chosen a Committee to wait on the Lawyers, and desire them to go on with Business as usual, without Stampt Papers; this Service some of the Persons chosen, refused; but Mr. De Lancey declared that as he was one of the Persons intrusted with it, he thought himself obliged, and would perform it. This gave me a good Opinion of him: His not associating at our Meetings, I excused on the following Account;—That as his Family and Connections were superior to any of those that assembled on those Occasions: Every Thing that should have been there transacted would have been principally imputed to his Influence; and if we had failed in our Attempt, he would have been the first Victim: which I thought was a Burthen that we could not reasonably impose upon him.

It is surprising to the real Sons of Liberty, to see a set of Men now approving the Conduct of the City Members, (for having given their Voices for Granting Money to the Support of his Majesty's Troops quartered here, on the Footing they did, and their excluding Judge Livingston without Law) declaring their Sentiments in Favour of such Men's being worthy of bearing the Name of Sons of Liberty; when in my Opinion, it must appear to the unprejudiced Part of Mankind, that, that Party is opposing every Measure which tends to keep up the Spirit of Liberty,—which was never more necessary to be fully exerted, than at this present Time. In Answer to the 11th Query,—I do acknowledge that I did declare in public Company, that Alexander M'Dougall was a rotten hearted Fellow; which was, on Account of what I thought an inconsistency in his Conduct. He was one of the Promoters of Instructions to the City Members, which they followed and were therefor dissolved; and as he did afterwards oppose the Re Election of the same Members; I then thought he did act as being false hearted.—But that is nothing to the Purpose at this present Time. I am convinced that the Measures he now pursues are for the public Good; and therefore, while he thus acts in the glorious Cause of Liberty, I am determined to support him to the utmost of my Abilities.——I deny that ever I called Mr. M'Dougall a Villain, or said he had never but once been trusted, and that he was then suspected of betraying the Cause.

In Answer to the 13th Query—I deny ever having said to any Person, that John Morin Scott, Esq; ill treated me at Bolton and Sigel's, I don't remember he spoke one Word to me there; it was William Smith, Esq; who spoke to me; the Author of the Queries must be short of Memory, misinformed, or speak by Guess.

In Answer to the 18th Query—I did publickly declare, before many People in this City, that if the Members did vote for granting Money to the Troops, that I would oppose them with all my Interest, let them vote for Stephen Sayre's Appointment or not; for the Truth of which the Readers may apply to Jacob Townsend, Edward Laight, Joseph Drake, Peter Vandervoort and a hundred others, but I think it needless to mention any more Names; and, as for the scandalous Assertion, That S——n S——e, was *a giddy, foolish, extravagant Coxcomb*, I shall only observe, that a Writer, who without Provocation or Justice, could utter such an Abusive scurrilous Assertion, against the Character of a Person at 3000 Miles Distance, who could by no Means answer himself, must I think appear to every impartial Reader, as a Scoundrel, and as such I shall pass him by.

In Answer to the 19th Query—When I was appointed Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ash, I did not judge the City Members, thereby, had the least Thought of buying me as their Servant; if they did, they were mistaken; for they were put in to represent a free People, and I did expect they would support that Character, tho' in my Opinion they have not.—I can declare upon Oath, that I did not falsify my Promise to Mr. De la Montanye, or to any other Person in any respect whatsoever. Some Time before the Sessions, I was solicited by the City Members to take an Office for inspecting Pot and Pearl-Ash; upon which I waited upon Mr. De la Montanye, and said something to him about his being appointed to that Office; the Answer he gave me was, that he could not attend it, because he had taken the House of Edward Bardin, in the Fields, to keep a Tavern: After that I waited on Daniel Dunscomb and told him, that I would make Interest for his being appointed the Inspector. Some Time after, it was moved in the House of Assembly to appoint the Inspector: To the best of my Remembrance, there were three of the City Members at the New Insurance Office, viz. James De Lancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, Esqrs. who did solicit me to accept of the Office for inspecting Pot and Pearl-Ash; I told them, I could not attend it, as I did not think my Business would admit of it; and did then propose Daniel Dunscomb, urging, that he could inspect it for a less Price than I could as he was a Cooper; the Objections then made against him were, that he did not understand it, and if they nominated him it would not be carried, as he had to learn his Business after he was appointed; I told them I would attend Mr. Dunscomb a Fortnight to instruct him, that he might thereby be enabled to be a Judge of it; James Jauncey, Esq; then answered and said, if it had not been for you, Sears, it would not have been moved in the House of Assembly to appoint an Inspector of Pot and Pearl-Ash; I then desired time to consider the Matter, when I would let them know; and upon considering of it, I acquainted them I would accept of the Office in Case the Legislature should think proper to appoint me. In Answer to the 20th. Query—It is very true, that the People I now unite with did oppose my being appointed Inspector of Pot and Pearl-Ash, and did petition the Council against it; I thought one of the Reasons they gave to be very just, which was, that I was by the Act, myself allowed to purchase Pot or Pearl-Ash, (which an Inspector ought not); I did apply to some of the Council and desired that it might be altered, otherwise I might be liable to be censured by the Merchants of the City, and Country People, neither of which upon any Consideration did I choose: But pray what are all these, to Men's acting in Support of the Liberties of their Country? I know, and am sure, since the last Session of Assembly, that the Men I now connect with, are acting consistently in supporting the Liberties of their Country; it is the Measures I look at and not the Men:—— But if they should ever lose Sight of supporting the Liberties of their Country, I shall be as ready to leave them as I have the others. If the Author of the Queries, or any one else, should contradict what I have said above, I shall not give myself the Trouble to answer him, as I shall judge him to be a false Man who takes Pleasure in fishing in troubled Waters.

A Gentleman lately asked me, if I did tell the Spe——r and J——s J——y, that I was willing

that they should grant Money for t
his Majesty's Troops quartered amo
last Sessions? I do remember I told t
that I always was averse to granting
Troops in Time of profound Peace, a
against the former Assemblies for doi
swered that, that was a Matter wh
with him. Of this Mr. Francis Le
ness. J——s J——y asked Mr. Lew
how we judged the People's Sentime
were, out of Doors, in regard to gran
the Troops, and that he should be
their Sentiments: I answered to this
People I have talked with, seem to be
should be given to the Troops, in cale
should be passed, and the Money struc
For the Truth of this I also appeal t
Lewis, and I do declare that I never
Thing more to the Spe——r and J
about the Matter. IS

N. B. If the Author of the Queries
proper to answer the above and sign h
likely he may be answered.

NEW-YORK M

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of London, to his Friend in New-York, of the

"You desire my Opinion as to your A
in refusing Judge L——v——n his Seat;
presume, know that the Laws of your C
Amendations and Resolutions of the prete
specting the Residence of the Candidates,
the Acts of Parliament made for the like
that *they* have all along received a very diffe
tion to the late Determination on your Sid
ter; the Rule *here* is, that a Man is a Reli
Freehold is; and indeed it has been exte
ther; for if a Gentleman has a Qualificati
of the Kingdom *of England*, he can, it elec
a Shire or Borough in any Part of it, for th
and a very just one it is, that all the Memb
many Magistrates embark'd in one Bottom
servation, Safety, and Advantage of the
and consequently that a Distinction as to the
the Candidate resides, would be absurd; an
that till within a Year past, it was so under
Colony: It is common here too for a Gent
Seas to be elected, and serve for a Borough
which he has no Property, provided he has
in any other; and if this liberal Construct
the Law in this great Country, where t
many of the Manufacturing Towns do clai
is it, to put such a narrow unprecedented
on the Act, *of a Nothing* of a Country, com

"And as to the Judge's particular Cafe
and indeed so is every one that I have conv
the Subject, that he as a provincial Judge
ferently circumstanc'd, to what a Judge of
Hall is: For tho' a Judge of your Superi
cises *conjointly*, all the judicial Powers, wh
the King's Bench and Common Pleas does h
yet it is clear, that the former is not in th
cament with the latter, in Point of disquali
present a County or Borough; becaufe t
Judge is in *no* respect an Assistant, to th
Council in their Legislative Sphere, and t
Westminster-Hall are undoubtedly Assistant
in their Legislative Capacity, and for that
are debar'd that Right, which every other
England has, of representing the People;
help saying, that your late Resolutions hav
Judges, who are not Counsellors, in as au
ation, as a Resolution of the House of Com
Baronets of this Country, some Time, I th
to the Usurpation: For if my Memory dor
ceive me, the House determined, that a Ba
high to sit as a Commoner, and of cours
Rank to sit in the House of Lords; so that h
absurd Determination, disqualified on Princ
do no great Honour to the then Time.

"But to adduce Cases exactly similar to
The present Speaker of the House of Comm
Chief Justice in *Eyre*.—Mr. *Moreton*, Membe
ton, is Chief Justice of *Chester*.——Doctor
Member for *New Castle*, is Judge of the
Court of Canterbury.——

"Upon the whole, it is clear, that all
Commoners, those of Westminster-Hall except
ble as Members of the House of Commons."

Extract of a Letter, dated March 1770, from a London, to his Correspondent in New-Y

"*The House of Commons have agreed to repeal ties on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, but w for the Repeal of the whole Law, it was carried a Majority of 62, so that there is now no Probabili the Goods for the Spring Demand. I am truly Events, seeing it disappoints me of the Pleasure for some Time, which I had flattered myself with acquainted the House that a Proposal had been mad India Company, for a new Arrangement of the Dut I much fear if it will be so settled as to comprehend you and my other Friends: In short the whole Con nion, of the Act not being repealed, is owing to t who have since Christmas last shipped from hence 250,000 l. Sterl. in Goods.*

I sincerely wish these unhappy Differences were to that perfect Union and Harmony was once more est assured each Power or Country will suffer by the Dif

To the Committee of Merchants, at New-

Gentlemen. Boston, April

"As several Vessels have lately arrived here fr and it has been industriously propagated to the I of the Town that the Trade has been endeavour through the Non-importation Agreement, and ha large Quantities of Goods, we take the earliest to acquaint you of the Proceedings of the Tra quence of these Arrivals.

"In the Course of this Month the Captains D man, Briant, and others arrived from London, h having some Goods, though none fully loaded: of all Persons concerned in Trade was immedi and as it appeared probable, that by the next might receive the News of the Repeal of the A Duties on Tea, Glass, Paper and Colours, which the Trade, it was voted, that it was desired that who had imported any Goods contrary to Agree

that they ſhould grant Money for the Support of his Majeſty's Troops quartered among us, at the laſt Seſſions? I do remember I told the Spe——r, that I always was averſe to granting Money to the Troops in Time of profound Peace, and was always againſt the former Aſſemblies for doing it; he anſwered that, that was a Matter which went hard with him. Of this Mr. Francis Lewis was Witneſs. J——s J——y aſked Mr. Lewis and myſelf, how we judged the People's Sentiments in general were, out of Doors, in regard to granting Money to the Troops, and that he ſhould be glad to know their Sentiments: I anſwered to this Purpoſe, the People I have talked with, ſeem to be willing Money ſhould be given to the Troops, in caſe a Money-Bill ſhould be paſſed, and the Money ſtruck and iſſued: For the Truth of this I alſo appeal to Mr. Francis Lewis, and I do declare that I never did ſay any Thing more to the Spe——r and J——s J——y about the Matter.

ISAAC SEARS.

N. B. If the Author of the Queries ſhould think proper to anſwer the above and ſign his Name, it is likely he may be anſwered.

NEW-YORK May 7.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in London, to his Friend in New-York, of the 6th Feb. 1770.

"You deſire my Opinion as to your Aſ——y's Conduct in refuſing Judge L——v——n his Seat; you already, I preſume, know that the Laws of your Colony, till the Amendations and Reſolutions of the preſent Aſ——y, reſpecting the Reſidence of the Candidates, were ſimilar to the Acts of Parliament made for the like Purpoſe; and that *they* have all along received a very different Conſtruction to the late Determination on your Side of the Water; the Rule *here* is, that a Man is a Reſident where his Freehold is; and indeed it has been extended much farther; for if a Gentleman has a Qualification in any Part of the Kingdom *of England*, he can, if elected, repreſent a Shire or Borough in any Part of it, for the Idea is this, *and a very juſt one it is*, that all the Members are like ſo many Magiſtrates embark'd in one Bottom, for the Preſervation, Safety, and Advantage of the great Whole; and conſequently that a Diſtinction as to the Part in which the Candidate reſides, would be abſurd; and I do believe, that till within a Year paſt, it was ſo underſtood in your Colony: It is common here too for a Gentleman beyond Seas to be elected, and ſerve for a Borough or Shire, in which he has no Property, provided he has a Qualification in any other; and if this liberal Conſtruction is put on the Law in this great Country, where the Intereſt of many of the Manufacturing Towns do claſh, how abſurd is it, to put ſuch a narrow unprecedented Interpretation on the Act, *of a Nothing* of a Country, compared to This?

"And as to the Judge's particular Caſe, I am clear, and indeed ſo is every one that I have converſed with on the Subject, that he as a provincial Judge, is very differently circumſtanc'd, to what a Judge of Weſtminſter-Hall is: For tho' a Judge of your Superior Court exerciſes *conjointly*, all the judicial Powers, which a Judge of the King's Bench and Common Pleas does here, *ſeparately*, yet it is clear, that the former is not in the ſame Predicament with the latter, in Point of diſqualification to repreſent a County or Borough; becauſe the Provincial Judge is in *no* reſpect an Aſſiſtant, to the Governor's Council in their Legiſlative Sphere, and the Judges of Weſtminſter-Hall are undoubtedly Aſſiſtants to the Lords in their Legiſlative Capacity, and for that Reaſon only, are debar'd that Right, which every other Commoner in England has, of repreſenting the People; and I can't help ſaying, that your late Reſolutions have placed your Judges, who are not Counſellors, in as aukward a Situation, as a Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons did the Baronets of this Country, ſome Time, I think, previous to the Uſurpation: For if my Memory don't greatly deceive me, the Houſe determined, that a Baronet was too high to ſit as a Commoner, and of courſe too low in Rank to ſit in the Houſe of Lords; ſo that he was by this abſurd Determination, diſqualified on Principles that can do no great Honour to the then Time.

"But to adduce Caſes exactly ſimilar to your Judges, The preſent Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, is Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre*.—Mr. *Moreton*, Member for Abington, is Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*.——Doctor *George Hay*, Member for *New-Caſtle*, is Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.——

"Upon the whole, it is clear, that all Judges, *being Commoners*, thoſe of Weſtminſter-Hall excepted, are eligible as Members of the Houſe of Commons."

Extract of a Letter, dated March 1770, from a Merchant in London, to his Correſpondent in New-York.

"*The Houſe of Commons have agreed to repeal the three Duties on Paper, Glaſs, and Painters Colours, but upon a Motion for the Repeal of the whole Law, it was carried againſt us by a Majority of 62, ſo that there is now no Probability of ſhipping the Goods for the Spring Demand. I am truly ſorry for this Event, ſeeing it diſappoints me of the Pleaſure of a Connection for ſome Time, which I had flattered myſelf with.—Lord North acquainted the Houſe that a Propoſal had been made by the Eaſt India Company, for a new Arrangement of the Duty on Tea; but I much fear if it will be ſo ſettled as to comprehend the Wiſhes of you and my other Friends: In ſhort the whole Cauſe, in my Opinion, of the Act not being repealed, is owing to the Boſtonians, who have ſince Chriſtmas laſt ſhipped from thence not leſs than 150,000 l. Sterl. in Goods.*

I ſincerely wiſh theſe unhappy Differences were terminated, and that perfect Union and Harmony was once more eſtabliſhed, for be aſſured each Power or Country will ſuffer by the Diſpute.

To the Committee of Merchants, at New-York.

Gentlemen. Boſton, April 30th, 1770.

"As ſeveral Veſſels have lately arrived here from London, and it has been induſtriouſly propagated to the Diſadvantage of the Town that the Trade has been endeavouring to break through the Non-importation Agreement, and have imported large Quantities of Goods, we take the earlieſt Opportunity to acquaint you of the Proceedings of the Trade in Conſequence of theſe Arrivals.

"In the Courſe of this Month the Captains Davies, Freeman, Briant, and others arrived from London, moſt of them having ſome Goods, though none fully loaded; a Meeting of all Perſons concerned in Trade was immediately called, and as it appeared probable, that by the next Veſſel we might receive the News of the Repeal of the Act impoſing Duties on Tea, Glaſs, Paper and Colours, which would open the Trade, it was voted, that it was deſired that all Perſons who had imported any Goods contrary to Agreement would immediately deliver them up to the Committee of Inſpection, to be ſtored till Advice ſhould be received of the Repeal, and the Goods be releaſed by a general Vote of the Trade; every Importer was ſerved with a Copy of this Vote, and the Meeting adjourned to Wedneſday laſt. In the mean Time Capt. Scott arrived with the News of a Bill being brought into the Houſe of Commons for a partial Repeal, that the Duties on Glaſs, Paper, and Colours was to be taken off, but that on *Tea* to remain.

"At the Adjournment of the Meeting it appeared, that as the Act was not like to be totally repealed, the Orders of the Trade in general remained unexecuted, and that ſome few Perſons, by giving their Orders in a very looſe Manner, and others on the Spot, to our Surprize, imagining that this partial Repeal would ſatisfy the Americans, had their Goods ſhipped. The Trade hereupon unanimouſly voted—That every Perſon who had imported any Goods in the laſt Veſſels, would be deſired immediately to Re-ſhip them, and a Committee was appointed to wait on them and obtain their immediate Anſwer.

"The Importers were at firſt unwilling to Re-ſhip, and were deſirous of ſtoring them on the Terms of the firſt Vote; but as they were convinced their Re-ſhipping them would be more ſatisfactory to the Body of the People, they have voluntarily conſented to ſhip them back to London by the firſt Veſſels, except ſuch Articles as are allowed by Agreement to be imported, and *Tea* which cannot be returned.—The Tea is to be ſtored by the Committee and under their Care, till a general Importation ſhall take Place.

"Two Veſſels are put up in Order to carry the Goods back, Captains Scott and Freeman; the former will perhaps ſail this Week fully loaded with *Britiſh Manufactures*; the other ſoon after, as the utmoſt Care will be taken to diſpatch them as ſoon as poſſible.

"Thus Gentlemen, you ſee that the Trade are determined ſteadily to adhere to the Agreement they voluntarily entered into, and not to give over till the great Object of their Purſuit is obtained. We doubt not the other Colonies are as firmly reſolved, in caſe any Goods arrive, to purſue the like Steps, and hope that as we have hitherto been united in our Exertions for the common Good, we ſhall continue to be ſo; which may be a happy Means, under Providence, to ſecure to us thoſe invaluable Rights and Privileges which our Anceſtors dearly purchaſed, and which we their Deſcendants are under the ſtrongeſt Obligations to defend.—That the Bleſſings of the Britiſh Conſtitution, according to Revolution Principles and true Engliſh Liberty, may be the Portion of America to the lateſt Poſterity, is the ſincere and ardent Wiſh of, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and Humble Servants,

[*The above is an original Letter, (now in the Hand of the Printer) ſign'd by eleven principal Merchants of Boſton.*]

On Monday Morning about 5 o'Clock, great Quantities of thick black Smoak, were obſerved to iſſue violently from the Houſe of Mr. Lambert Garriſon, ſeller of Earthen Ware, on Cromlyn's Dock. Neither the Family nor any of the Neighbours, except one Negro Woman being up, ſhe knock'd violently at the Door, but was not able to awake the Family, who lodged above Stairs, till getting an Ax ſhe broke open the Door, when the Flames immediately burſt forth, and it appear'd that the Inſide of the lower Rooms was already nearly conſumed, and that the Flames had broke thro' into the upper Appartments. Mr. Garriſon and his Wife had only Time to put on a ſmall part of their Clothes, and ſave themſelves, by getting out of the Window, under which was a Shed not above ſix or eight Feet from the Ground, but Mrs. Garriſon's Foot happening to ſlip ſhe fell on a Stoop and broke two of her Ribbs. The People ſoon aſſembled, and the Water being convenient, in about two Hours the Flames were happily extinguiſhed, (after having entirely deſtroy'd the Inſide of the Houſe and every Thing in it) without much injuring the adjoining Houſe, from the two neareſt of which, Mr. Stout's and Captain Willet Taylor's, the Goods were removed. Mrs. Taylor being then ill and within a few Hours of her Delivery, was in great Danger from the Fright naturally to be expected from ſo dreadful an Accident. It providentially happen'd, that it had been a rainy Night and Morning; otherwiſe it is ſuppoſed, moſt of the Houſes (which are generally Wood, and ſtand cloſe together) muſt have been conſumed. How the Accident happen'd is entirely unknown, there having been the Evening before but little Fire, which Capt Garriſon remembers to have very well ſecured before he went to Bed.

†‡† The Mail to go with the Harriot Packet, Captain Lee, for Falmouth, cloſes at the Poſt-Office in New-York, on Tueſday next the 15th Inſtant.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Conway, Keith, from Newry; Shirley, Hylton, Virginia; Liberty, Daviſon, Madeira. Sloop Succeſs, Williams, Saltatuda; Bowler, Joad, Virginia; St. Andrew, Sinclair, St. Ubes. Ship John and Betſy, Durrell, Pool. Sloop Polly, Sears, Antigua; Defiance, Warner; General Gage, Collard; Humbird Cox; and Mary, Lawton, jun. Rhode Iſland; Ranger, Cox, Falmouth, N. E. Sally, Bailey, Barbadoes.

Outward—Endeavour, Elliſ, for Virginia; Francis, Reynour, St. Chriſtophers. Ship John and Betſy Durrell, Newfoundland. Brig Corkelia, Gilford, Jamaica. Schooner Liberty, Daviſon, Penſacola; Shirley, Hylton, St. Chriſtophers. Sloop Sally, Hunt, South-Carolina. Schooner Induſtry, Tuttle, Halifax. Sloop General Gage, Collard, Rhode-Iſland.

Cleared—Brig Polly, Miles, to St. Croix. Sloop Diſpatch, Bean, Virginia; Charming Polly, St. Croix, Rhode-Iſland; Betſy, Lightbourn, St. Croix; Mary, Lawton, jun. North-Carolina; Sally Van Voorhies, Antigua; Induſtry, Oakes, Boſton; General Gage, Turrell, Jamaica.

WANTS Employ,

A Perſon who hath taught School in the City of New-York, ſome Time ago, with much Approbation, and can be well recommended, would now willingly undertake, Inſtruction of Youth in a private gentleman's family, on moderate Terms, or teach a School, where there is a proper Vacancy. What he propoſes to teach is, reading Engliſh with Propriety, and agreeable to the Rules of Engliſh Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal, Book-keeping in the moſt modern and practical Manner Trigonometry, and Navigation. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday the 5th of June next, the houſe and lot of ground, with the ſtore houſe on the rear, ſituate in Dock-Street, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. William Ludlow, next door to Mr. Henry Cuyler's being the moſt convenient ſtand for a Merchant of any in this City, the purchaſer to receive the rent to the firſt of May next; bonds with good ſecurity will be taken for payment: An indiſputable title will be given for the ſame.

New-York 9th May, 1770. 87 30

GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will ſell very low for Caſh,

Printed China.

TEA Table Sets complete,
Quart Bowls, [45 pt.
Pint do.
Cream Jugs,
Sugar Diſhes,
Tea Pot Stands,
Spoon Boats,
Flower Jarrs,
Quart Mugs,
3 Pint Coffee Pots,
Coffee Cups and Saucers,
Butter Plates,
Tea Cups and Saucers with Handles.

Burnt Image China.

Complete Tea Table Sets, (39 Pieces,
Gallon Bowls,
Three Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 Pint do.
Chocolate do.
Cups and Saucers, (4 Sizes,
Tea Pots,
Cream Jugs with Covers,
Sugar Diſhes,
Tea Pot Stands,
Cups and Saucers with Handles, large and ſmall,
Odd Saucers,—Salt Sellers.

Blue and white China.

Table and Soup Plates,
Odd Saucers,—Salt Sellers,
Do. Cups, 2 Sizes,
Gallon Bowls,
3 Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 do. do.
3 Pint Coffee Pots,
½ Pint Bowls,
Butter Plates,
Large Cups and Saucers,
Small do.
Tea Pots, 3 Sizes,
Do. and Stands,
Spoon Boats,

Brown China.

Large Tea Pots,
Small do.
Slop Bowls,
Chocolate do.
3 Pint Coffee Pots.

White China.

Sugar Diſhes,
Cream Jugs,
Flower Jars,

White Stone Ware.

Sets of Oblong Diſhes,
Tureens, large and ſmall,
Butter Tubs and Stands,
Worceſter Pattern Sallad,
Bowls and Stands, &c. &c.
Table and Butter Plates,
Jelly and Pudding Forms different Patterns.

Delph Ware.

Gallon Bowls, Bottles and Baſons, large,
3 Quart Bowls,
2 do. do.
1 do. do.
Pint and Half Pint do.
Plates,——Bowls and Baſons, 2 Sizes,
Quart Mugs,—Pint & ½ Pint,
Sugar Diſhes, &c.

Plain Glaſs Ware.

Gallon Decanters,--3 Qu do.
2 Quart do. 1 do. do.
Wine and Water Glaſſes,
Wath Hand Glaſſes with Plates,
Beer Glaſſes,
Common Wine do.
Cruets,—Butter Tubs and Stands,
Punch Glaſſes with Handles,
Patty Pans,—Sugar Diſhes,
Salt Sellers and Linings,
Jelly and Bird Glaſſes.

Flower'd Glaſs.

Decanters, new Faſhion,
Wine and Water, and Ale Glaſſes,
Neat Cut Salts,
Do. Cruets,
Bowls with Covers, 2 Sizes,
Odd Glaſſes with Silver Tops, for Cruet Stands,
Cruet Stands from 12s. to £. 1.

Iron Ware from England.

Fiſh Kettles with Strainers, 3 Sizes,
Stew Pans, 3 Sizes,
Tin Patty Pans, 3 Sizes,
Gallon and 3 Quart Tea Kettles.

Queen Pattern Lamps,

Of the neweſt Patterns, very uſeful for ſick Perſons.
Tin Lamps that ſerves for ſeveral Uſes,
Table Matts, 2 Sizes,
Pocket Steelyards,
Snuff Boxes,
Tob. do. with Burning Glaſſes
Japan'd Spectacle Caſes,
Ivory Black, 3s. per Pound.
Briſtol Grindſtones, at £. 3. per Ton,
London Grindſtones, ſeveral Sizes,
Beſt Velvet Corks,
Common do. 27 30

Wants a Place,

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended; enquire of the Printer.

Weſt-India RUM,

OF the beſt Quality, and a few Hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugars, TO BE SOLD by Cornelius P. Low in Wall-Street. 27 30

BOLTON,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where his utmoſt Endeavours will be exerted to give Satisfaction to every Gentleman who may be pleaſed to frequent his Houſe, which is repairing, and will be greatly improved.

The Stables which will be repaired, with Stalls for 30 Horſes, are let to JAMES WATERMAN, whoſe conſtant Attention will be employed to oblige Gentlemen in that Department.

WILLIAM NEILSON,

IS removed to the Houſe in which Meſſrs. Thompſon and Alexander, lately lived, being the ſame, formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Franks, in Great Dock-Street, near the Coenties Market, where he hath for Sale on very low Terms,

A freſh Aſſortment of 4-4 and 7-8 Iriſh Linens, juſt imported in the Brig Conway, from Newry.——Alſo,

Remains for SALE, at

WILLIAM NEILSON'S STORE,

In Great Dock-Street,

A large Aſſortment of the following GOODS, Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, ſcarlet, brown, coffee, crimſon, ſnuff, and drab coloured ſhalloons; black ſattinets, gold and brown fuſtian millinets, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. ſcarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of ſtripe and printed linens and cottons, gold and red ſeals barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linens, cotton chintzes, two blue and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. ſewing ſilk of all colours, taylors threads of the beſt quality, hair buttons, bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ſwanſkin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimſon, red, ſcarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, ſcarlet, crimſon and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 cape; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd friſes and fatteens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linſeys and narrow cloths; alſo choice butter in firkins, &c. 16 20

N. B. The above goods will be ſold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

POET'S CORNER.

A FRAGMENT.

"WHEN *Laws are* broken, wicked *Might*
" O'ercomes both *Liberty* and *Right*.
" The *Violator*, for a while,
" Through cunning policy, may smile,
" And *gild the bitter pill*, perhaps,
" But have a care of after-claps;
" He will, at length, his end attain,
" And then— *your* loss will be *his* gain!
" For step by step, he will encroach,
" Until he makes you a reproach;
" Nor will he miss, at last, his aim
" To load you with *immortal shame!*
" Lose FREEDOM *once*, and I'll be bound,
" It never will again be found;
" For——'tis a *painful dreadful wound.*"

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATTWOOD,

HAS removed his Store from Naſſau-Street to Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. Andrew Hamersly's, near the Coenties-Market; where he has to ſell, a general and freſh Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines; alſo the moſt approved patented Medicine from the original Warehouſes.——

Country and Ship Orders will be punctually executed by him, Family Preſcriptions faithfully made up,—and the Favours duly eſteemed. 26 29

New-York, May the 1ſt, 1770.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his kind Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed his School oppoſite to Capt. Joſeph Stiles's; in the Street which leads directly from the Fly-Market to the Oſwego.

(26 29) H. Hughes.

A HOUSE to be let, the upper End of Bridge-Street, near the Fort:——Inquire of (26 30) JOHN HAMERSLY.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of *Pot-Baker's-Hill*, Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholeſale and retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,	Brewers do.
Short and long ditto,	Cork Soles for Shoes,
Beſt Velvet ditto,	Corks for Womens Clogs,
Common fine do.	Swimming Corks,
Phial do.	Jar, Stone, Muſtard and
With all Sorts of common Corks,	ſnuff Bottle Corks,
	Floats for Fiſhing Nets.

N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag. 26 29

TO BE SOLD,

NOT for any Fault, but becauſe ſhe is with foal, (ſuppoſed to be by a black Stallion, lately Capt. Chadwick's, as they got looſe together once laſt Year on Governor's Iſland) a Cheſnut MARE, that formerly belonged to Dr. More, of the 26th Regiment, warranted ſound.——Inquire of the Printer. 26 30

New-Jerſey, May 2ſt, 1770.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the reſpectable PUBLIC, That he hath, at much Expenſe, conſtructed a large elegant, and commodious Houſe at Paſſaick-Falls; for the Entertainment of Travellers in general, and Parties of Pleaſure in Particular; where they may depend on being ſerved with every Thing in the beſt Taſte that his rural Situation will admit of, which, for Variety of curious and entertaining Objects, is equalled by no other Place in any of the neighbouring Provinces.—And in Order to facilitate the Enjoyment of ſuch a great Number of the moſt exquiſitely delightful Curioſities, he hath erected a convenient Stage, with a careful and obliging Driver, who will ſet out at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, on Monday the 21ſt Inſtant for Powles-Hook, where he will arrive about 4 in the Afternoon, and return on the next Day.—He will ſet out again on the Friday following, and return on Saturday, at the ſame Hours.——This Service he will continue to diſcharge with the utmoſt Fidelity during the Summer Seaſon.——The Price to Paſſengers is 3s. for going, the ſame for returning, and for thoſe that are taken up or dropped by the Way, 2 Pence each Mile.

Whatever Encouragement this Undertaking receives, the Public may be aſſured, that it will be gratefully acknowledged by its Very humble Servant,

CORNELIUS NEEFIE.

N. B. A good Cook, Man or Woman, may meet with Employment, by applying to the Subſcriber. 26 29

JACOB HALLETT, TAYLOR,

REMOVED from the Fly-Market to the houſe wherein Meſſrs. Ramſon and Alſtine lived, the corner of Burling-Slip, at the ſign of the Golden-Pelacan,—where he now continues to ſerve his cuſtomers as uſual, and all other Gentlemen that ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. Likewiſe has for ſale, broad-cloths, ſagathies, ratteens, ſhalloons, durants, ſtuffs, ſewing ſilk, twiſt and thread, muſlin, cambrick, lawn, ſtuff ſhoes; ſilk, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs; Ruſſia duck, osnabrugs, cotton, linen, and worſted ſtockings; ſnuff, cotton, bohea and green tea, coffee, loaf and brown ſugar, molaſſes, rum, &c. which he will ſell cheap for caſh. 26 29

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold,
(Price Nine Pence)
By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,
A Pamphlet, entitled,
REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS,
Calculated for the Meridian of
FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of
NEW-YORK.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in Beaver-Street, in which Col. Reid lives:—Inquire at the Houſe. 26 29

TO BE LET, on LEASES for ever,
In Lots of 300 Acres each;

A Tract of rich land, in the iſland of St. John's, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence; no part of ſaid tract is above a mile and a half from navigable water—Alſo another tract of land round the Bay of Trecadie, the beſt ſituation for fiſhing round the whole iſland, and the land fertile, and a rich ſoil: This laſt will let in leaſes for a term of years; there is a great quantity of cleared ground on it, with many houſes; the cleared land will be let in ſuch proportions as to enable every ſettler to maintain his family and ſtock, by his farm, from the firſt ſettling. For further particulars, inquire of the printer.

None need apply but ſuch as can pay their own paſſage and other neceſſary expences. 26 29

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

On Friday the 18th Inſtant MAY, on the Premiſſes,

A Lot of Ground, No. 105, in the Eaſt Ward of the City of New-York, lying on Frankford-Street, near *Cuyler's* Sugar Houſe. The Lot is in Front, on the Street, 23 Feet, the ſame in Rear, and 100 Feet in Length. An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by me

26 29 SAMUEL DE MAREST.

New-York, 2d May, 1770.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 28th of April laſt, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Bellow, born in Barbadoes, about 23 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue ſtriped Homeſpun Petticoat, a blue Coating Waiſtcoat, lined with Osnabrugs, a blue Cotton Romall Handkerchief tied about her Head, and a red and white croſs bar'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whoever will apprehend and bring the ſaid Negro Wench to her Maſter, ſhall have Five Dollars, Reward; and whoever harbours or conceals her, may reſt fully aſſured of having the Severity of the Law put in force againſt them. (26 29) *RICHARD HARRIS.*

TO BE LET,
From the firſt of MAY

A Houſe in Maiden-Lane, oppoſite to Mr. Rutger's Brew-Houſe, with ſeven fire places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a good ciſtern: Inquire of the Printer hereof. 14 18

Broad-Street, 9th April, 1770.

SCRIVENER's OFFICE, &c.
Eſtabliſhed the 11th of June, 1764.
By JOHN C. KNAPP.

WHO aſſures the PUBLIC of his conſtant Study and Endeavour, to ſerve them on all Occaſions, to the utmoſt of his Power and Ability, particularly in giving the moſt candid Opinion and Advice in all Caſes of Law and Equity, founded on thoſe ſatisfactory Reaſons, which muſt often prevent the commencing and defending ſuch Suits, as can only be productive of Trouble and Expence, many Times (to Perſons in low circumſtances) utter Ruin.

Deeds and other Writings carefully peruſed, and full Satisfaction given, as to their Validity.

Perſons aſſiſted to recover their Property in England, or elſewhere, in which many have experienced the Utility of this Office.——Executors and Adminiſtrators inſtructed in the due execution of their Office, whereby thoſe Inconveniencies may be avoided, which often ariſe from the Want of Knowledge therein.——Seafaring men and Strangers, who for Want of proper Advice, fall into various Difficulties, will be particularly aſſiſted.

Writings and Conveyances of every Kind; Memorials, Petitions, &c. drawn effectually to anſwer the Purpoſes intended.——Conſiderable Sums of Money at moſt Times to be had, for the diſcounting good Bills, Bonds, or Notes, on Bottomry, and all other weighty Securities.——The general buſineſs of this office duly executed on the uſual eaſy Fees, and the moſt immediate Diſpatch.

A very convenient Houſe to be let in Broad-ſtreet, at a low Rent. Inquire above. 24 27

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thurſday the 8th of November, 1769, from the ſubſcriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indented ſervant man, named John Southerland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, pale ſallow complection, occaſioned by ſickneſs he lately had in the Weſt-Indies; has been a ſoldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the ſcar of which may be ſeen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Jerſies, employed in the farming buſineſs:—Had on when he went away, a check'd ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia drab breeches or osnaburg trowſers, black ſtockings, Engliſh made ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldiſh brown under waiſtcoat, a ſhort blue one lined with white flannel; over it, and a narrow brimm'd boy's felt hat. He alſo carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was ſent to a waſherwoman, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pair of white cotton ſtockings, one or two pair of osnaburg, and two pair check'd trowſers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled ſhirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the flap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow ſtain.—All perſons to whom any of the ſaid goods may be offer'd for ſale, or who may afterwards diſcover them, are deſired to ſtop them, and the ſaid ſervant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges. All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the ſaid ſervant, as they will anſwer it at their peril.

1728 LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

To be ſold very cheap, for ready Money, at
JAMES BEEKMAN's Store,
The following GOODS, viz.

BROAD-cloths, German ſerge, halfthick, ſtriped flannel, everlaſtings, ſhalloons, ratinets, durants, tammies, croſs bar'd and ſtrip'd ſtuffs, ſtrip'd eamblets and denoys, callimancoes, Iriſh cambletts, eambletees, broad camblets, ſilk grazetts; yard wide ſtrip'd cottons, ſtrip'd hollands, cotton gowns, checked linens; galix, princes linen, clouting and napkin diaper, Iriſh linens; mens worſted cotton and thread hoſe, boys and girls ditto, worſted, thread, ſilk and lamb mitts, worſted and cruel, bed bunts and bed ticks, ſhelloes, fuſtians and thickſet, breeches patterns, fans, necklaces; cotton laces, an aſſortment of metal and mohair buttons, ſleeve buttons; tapes, mohair, Leghorn hats, thread and blond lace, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, piſtol lawns, bordered lawn handkerchiefs, ſpotted and clear lawn; ribbons, girls ſtays, callicoes and chintzes, ſilk ferrets, narrow Perſian, figured modes, pelong, velvet ducapes and ſtriped lutеſtring, figured ſattin; Scotch and darning thread, cotton caps, pewter tea pots, warendorps, cloves, hyſon and ſhoufong tea; a parcel of china. N. B. Said Beekman has ſundry vacant lots of ground, in the north and out-wards, which he will leaſe out very cheap. 24 27

RUN-away from the Subſcriber, living at Stirling Ironworks, an indented Iriſh Servant Man, named William Derwin, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, dark brown Hair, a thick well ſet Fellow, has a Scar on his left Eyebrow, made by the Blow of a Shovel, ſpeaks good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a ſtriped blue and white Linſey Jacket, and a Green Cloth Waiſtcoat, with a Piece of Black Cloth put in the Back, to make it wider, a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, or perhaps a Pair of Oznabrigs Trowſers, and it is likely he may have a blue Broad-Cloth Coat; he is ſuppoſed to have gone away with one Thomas Butler, a coarſe thick ſet Iriſhman, very much pitted with the Small-Pox; alſo it is very likely he may be in Company with another Iriſhman, named Edward Hefferman, a ſtout thick well made Man, who went away at the ſame Time.——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Runaway, in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid. And all Perſons and Maſters of Veſſels in particular, are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him away, as they will anſwer it at their Peril. ABEL NOBLE.

Stirling, April 21ſt, 1770. 26 29

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all ſorts of ſtays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiſtcoats, German jackets and ſlips, after the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Any Ladies uneaſy in their ſhapes, he likewiſe fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing miſſes, inclin'd to caſts and riſings in their hips and ſhoulders, he likewiſe prevents, by methods approved of by the ſociety of ſtay-makers, in London: he acquires the firſt faſhions of the court of London, by a correſpondent he has ſettled there. He has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction, both in England and in this city, with univerſal applauſe, and flatters himſelf he gave entire ſatisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in theſe parts, for neatneſs and true fitting.

N. B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and ſells his bone at the loweſt price. He returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any diſtance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, oppoſite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

LATELY imported, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for caſh only, by JOHN KEATING, at his ſtore between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Iriſh linens,——with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,	Table cloths of different ſizes.
Shalloons, durants & tammies.	Clouting diaper,
Hair and worſted pluſhes of different colours.	Bed bunts of different ſizes,
Fuſtians, ſilk twiſt and mohair.	Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Beſt twiſt and metal buttons.	Perſians, taffaties and luteſtrings, modes, pelongs & ſattins of all colours.
Broad and narrow binding.	Fans or ſabbath-day coolers.
Knee garters, ſilk laces,	All ſorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
A great variety of the moſt faſhionable ribbons.	Leather and worſted mitts.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.	Men's, women's, boys, and girls worſted ſtockings.
Thread and blond lace.	Breecher patterns of all colours.
Gauſes and gauſe handkerchiefs.	Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes.
Cambricks and lawns.	Men's ſtout ſhoes.
Ghenting and long lawns.	Beſt New-York made beaver Hats.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.	Beſt raiſins in caſks,
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.	Good ſnuff. Lampblack.
	Log wood and red wood.

And ſeveral other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat aſſortment of milinary in the greateſt taſte.

Likewiſe at ſaid KEATING's may be had paſteboard, Wrapping paper, preſs paper, ſtraidge do. ſheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

BOSTON, April 23.

Extract of a Letter from London, *Feb.* 12, 1770.

Dear Sir,

I Should now write in raptures, had I to inform you, that American grievances were to be redreſſed, and equity take place of law and power; but however your Souls may thirſt for theſe cooling waters to allay our unnatural animoſities, I can tranſmit no ſuch good news from this far country: Nor will you be in any great expectation of it, having already preſaged your doom from his Majeſty's ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſions.

Adm——n *could* relieve you, but they *will* not. Should they pretend the contrary, they are not to be believed after having ſhewn what a majority they have got in both houſes, and when it is well known that many in the minority would join them upon ſuch an occaſion. The body and plan of the m———y are the ſame, notwithſtanding a few political changes. They have acted with a meanneſs, a low cunning, that muſt beget contempt and indignation in the minds of the Americans, while they have been leading them into an opinion, by ſubtil and guarded promiſes, of their being redreſſed. But ſuch a conduct will be productive of its good conſequences. It will ſink them everlaſtingly in the opinion of the Coloniſts; will let theſe ſee what they are to truſt to ſtrengthen thoſe free and generous ſentiments by which they are actuated, prove that their ſuſpicions and jealouſies are not groundleſs, and unite them in the firmeſt bond imaginable.

The Duty on Tea is to continue; the Board of Cuſtoms, Commiſſioners, and Admiralty, are to remain in the preſent form—engines ready prepared by law to work in the cauſe of tyranny and oppreſſion, when the mandates of their ſuperiors are iſſued out; one would be ready to imagine, a ſnake in the graſs, from the duty's being left on Tea, as that is an article, for the ſmuggling of which there are ſo many temptations and opportunities, and which may afford ſo plauſable an excuſe for ſeizing of ſhips and ranſacking houſes.

The M———y, I apprehend, have formed the deſign of clearing themſelves of the preſent internal broils, by a kind of compromiſe, with a view of carrying their plan againſt America the more eaſily; and ſhould they proceed in this way, numbers will be taken off from your ſide of the queſtion, and abandon the cauſe to which they had joined themſelves, not from a love to it, and out of principle, but out of oppoſition. Pretended friends you may have many, but of real, too few, and of too little conſequence. The very Merchants, whom you contribute to ſupport, are not ſo hearty as the caſe requires, and would trouble themſelves but little about your grievances, was not their own intereſt concerned. They do not, as a body, act with ſufficient ſpirit and reſolution; and I fear have ſuffered themſelves to be betrayed by ſome falſe brethren, the tools of miniſtry, who have crept in among them, after having received their proper inſtructions. What muſt you think! ſhould they acquieſce in what the miniſtry will be pleaſed to do, under pretence that nothing more can be done at preſent; and were they to be employed in ſoothing you into temper, with the proſpect or aſſurance that the tea-duty would be taken off, after a while, and that the duties being at an end, the board of cuſtoms or commiſſioners would ceaſe of courſe; and were they, upon the preſumption of your being ſo eaſily taken in, to ſend over their goods, tho' contrary to the condition on which they were ordered, in hopes that you would not even ſtore, much leſs re-ſhip, but, after having bounced and ſtorm'd for a while, diſpoſe of and pay for them.

The miniſtry judge of you from themſelves, and ſuppoſe all to be equally deſtitute of virtuous and patriotic principles. They expect that inconveniencies, hardſhips, anomiſities, and ſelf-intereſted views of particular merchants among you, will force you at length to abandon your reſolutions, and leave you a prey to them. They conſider themſelves as better able to perſevere in the purſuit of their plan, while thriving in lucrative places; than you can be of perſevering in yours, while declining thro' want of trade. Beſides they have heard of goods having been ſent, and of their having been taken out of the ſtore privately, and diſpoſed of by the very committee men who were to have prevented all of that nature. Theſe and ſuch like things they have been inform'd of, and believing them, they have inferred from them, that you would at length yield, and indeed what could be more natural.

Depend upon it, the miniſtry are determined not only to continue the claim of the parliament's right to tax you, but to continue the exerciſe of that claim as a precedent, which may prove an open door for letting in upon you innumerable evils; and can they carry their point thro' your want of patience and reſolution, they will learn how to proceed in future. It will only be to lay heavier and more taxes than they mean ſhould remain; patiently to hear your complaints; to make a merit of putting up with what they may deem your inſolence; and after that to attempt quieting you by repealing a part of them. This game they may play over and over again, till they have made a ſufficient number of places for their dependents and relations, and have increaſed theſe peſts to liberty, ſo as to defy all your future attempts in her favour. What is it, that a ſoul fired with the love of freedom will not do, to prevent thoſe miſchiefs with which I have alarmed you! What, but that which is morally evil, and expreſſly contrary to the great commands of heaven. You have it in your own power, humanly ſpeaking, to obtain redreſs and to prevent a train of horrid conſequences; can you but unite and perſevere in the proper meaſures. Let every colony re conſider its innumerated articles, and proſcribe all theſe that are not abſolutely neceſſary, and all ſuperfluities in thoſe are, that they may coſt but little; manufacture your own materials, and let perſons in power make it honourable, by leading the faſhion, to appear in glorious homeſpun. Declare war with all that luxury, that roves to foreign countries for gratifications, and cannot be ſatisfied with the growth of your native ſoil. Ingraft the ſaving plan into all your commerce with the iſlands, that you may receive more bullion and fewer goods for your reſpective commodities, and by procuring the balance of trade in your favour, may lay a ſtable foundation for increaſing conſequence. Could the Virginians, who have dared *reſolve* ſo nobly, be brought to *act* with equal ſpirit, I ſhould hope to hear, that they had determined to ſend no more Tobacco to the Britiſh market, till American grievances have been redreſſed. This would operate divers ways. It would affect the government ſoon, by the ſuſpenſion of an amazing revenue. It would put out of employ all the ſhipping, and all the hands employed in that branch of trade. It would induce the Scotch, who are well reſpected at court, and have great influence, to employ it in favour of the Americans. Another thing you ſhould attend to is, the re-ſhipping of the goods that may be ſent you. The doing it would be ſome puniſhment upon the merchant for ſending them contrary to orders, would ſaddle him with the freight out and in, and would throw them upon his hands; but where they are returned, the whole package muſt be ſent back, and not a part taken out; for by our law, if I miſtake not, ſhould you retain a part, you may be obliged to take the whole. Re ſhipping the goods will alſo prevent all ſuſpicions about their being removed ſecretly from the ſtore and ſo diſpoſed of, and be an effectual cure to all treachery.

Should any object to the above mentioned plan, "the ſelf denials it would ſubject to, the many "mortifications that it muſt be accompanied with," I would turn them to that northern poet Thompſon.

'Oh let not then dull luxury impair
'That manly ſpirit which now ſtrings your nerves,
'And draws from noble toil well earn'd delight!
'O let not the ſoft penetrating plague
'Creep on the free-born mind! and working there,
'With the ſharp tooth of many a new form'd want,
'Endleſs and idle all, eat out the heart
'Of *Liberty*; erazing from the mind
'The noble ſentiment, th' impatient ſcorn
'Of baſe ſubjection, and the ſwelling wiſh
'For general good; while in their place ſucceeds
'A narrow ſelfiſhneſs, ungenerous thoughts,
'And low deſign, the meaneſt paſſions all
'Let looſe, and reigning in the rankled heart.
'Oh ſhun that gulph, that gaping ruin ſhun!
'May countleſs ages roll it far away
'From you, ye heaven beloved! may *Liberty*,
'the light of life! the ſun of human kind!
'Whence heroes, bards, and patriots borrow flame,
'Still ſpread, exult and actuate your powers!
'While ſlaviſh *Eaſtern* climates beam in vain.
'*Weſterns!* be firm—nor let luxurious wants,
'Baſe minded av'rice, or unmanly ſloth
'Twine round your hearts indiſſoluble chains:
'The ſteel of *Brutus* cut the groſſer bonds
'By *Ceſar* caſt o'er *Rome*, but ſtill remain'd
'The ſoft enchanting fetters of the Mind,
'And other *Ceſars* roſe. Determin'd, hold
'Your independence; for that once deſtroy'd,
'Unfounded freedom is a morning dream,
'That flits aerial from the cheated eye.'

Should you crouch to the preſent unconſtitutional impoſitions, rather than reſiſt the calls of fancy and the imaginary wants of a luxurious appetite, its all over with you: your chains are riveted, though allowed to ſet looſely upon you: A Britiſh miniſtry may do what they pleaſe with you: the American neck will bow to any yoke ſooner than reſiſt unto blood.

Would you retain a power over your own property; would you call the fruits of your labour and induſtry *yours*, till diſpoſed of by yourſelves or repreſentatives, you muſt amend, renew, and abide by your reſolutions to curtail all unneceſſary trade with Britain. In theſe you muſt be the *united colonies*. Should you divide, you fall one after another, and the ſlavery that is firſt partial, will ſoon become general. It was union, firmneſs, and perſeverance, that ſaved the Dutch. The like cauſes will produce the like effects. They indeed were obliged to call in the aid of the ſword; from this you are exempted. You, as yet, have not had ſufficient provocation to warrant, in that way, an appeal to heaven, and it is to be hoped will never be drove to it. What you have to do may be effected in conſiſtency with the profoundeſt peace. But it *muſt* be done. Would you retain your freedom; and you cannot think of parting therewith; when you conſider from whom you are deſcended, what your anceſtors did and ſuffer'd in the cauſe of liberty, and that your poſterity will bleſs or curſe you, ſhould you betray the truſt committed to you, and diſpoſe of their, no leſs than your own, birthright, for little better than a meſs of pottage. You can never ſubmit to become infamous, and to be branded in the page of the faithful hiſtorian, for having betrayed the intereſts of your country, rather than forego a few trifling momentary advantages.

Unleſs you will be true to your own cauſe, you may reckon the preſent grievances but the beginning of ſorrows. The temper of the court is not favourable to the principles of Liberty, if we may judge from ſymptomatical appearances. High-flying Preachers are acceptable. Tories and former Jacobites are much encouraged. Meaſures are taken to gain over the Papiſts and ſecure their ſupport by giving them unwarrantable encouragement, witneſs the affairs of Grenada. Leaders in adminiſtration talk in the dialect of the old chevaliers. A certain Northern Nobleman of conſideration (not Lord M——) in the debates lately, dropt an expreſſion about calling in foreign aid, but found himſelf under the neceſſity, before the houſe broke up of apologizing for it, as ſpoken in haſte and meaning nothing. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's ſecretary has ventured alſo to ſay alarming things in the Iriſh houſe. By ſuch occurrences I diſcern the cloven foot of that evil genius Tyranny: I am not ſorry that it diſcovers itſelf ſufficiently ſoon to admit of its being oppoſed with ſafety; and I am in hopes the ſteady and united efforts of the friends to liberty in the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh empire, will counteract it effectually. Now is the time for exerting themſelves. A more deſirable opportunity cannot be expected, and if they loſe the preſent, wo to them, for *poſt eſt occaſio calva*.

The oppoſition in the houſe of commons is made up of the moſt able heads the moſt opulent fortunes and the moſt worthy characters, not but there are exceptions. Several, it is to be feared, mean not the cauſe of liberty; however their own intereſt may ſupply the place of real patriotiſm, and make them mercenaries on the ſide of that good cauſe. Steadineſs on your part, in refuſing to purchaſe our manufactures, muſt increaſe the national diſcontent embarraſs the miniſtry, and ſtrengthen their adverſaries, who cannot fail of bearing them down with a vengeance, ſhould a war commence; and that this will be, is the opinion of numbers. They who are otherwiſe minded, build chiefly upon the wretched ſtate of the French finances. But the French are taking effectual methods for lowering their national debt; and at the ſame time they continue the taxes, which muſt ſerve in the end to fill their coffers. Beſides, they will have the aſſiſtance of the Spaniards. Not only ſo, but the war between the Ruſſians and Turks muſt, I apprehend draw in other powers ſhortly. I can upon no account be brought to believe that a war can be at any conſiderable diſtance.

Whether you will have ſpirit and patriotiſm ſufficient to follow the above preſcriptions I ſhall know in proper time: But ſhould you, I will anſwer for it that, if accompanied with repentance, humiliation before God, earneſt prayer and reformation, it will not fail of being crowned with deſired ſucceſs.

LONDON March 5.

During the Debate in a certain great Aſſembly on Friday laſt, L—d C—d—n, upon its being aſſerted that he had but very lately diſcovered the part he acted with reſpect to the Middleſex Election, and that it was always underſtood he had totally coincided with the proceedings of Parliament, appealed to the D—e of G——n, for his Opinion on that Matter. The D—e of G——n then roſe up, and ſaid, "As he had been called upon, he would candidly declare his Opinion, of the Matter, which was, that he always underſtood it, (though not in direct Terms) that the noble Lord who appealed to him, acquieſced in the Meaſures of Incapacitation." The E—l of C—th—m then vindicated L—d C——n, by aſſuring the Aſſembly, that, to his particular Knowledge, he was againſt that Meaſure, for in ſeveral Converſations with him, he declared his Opinion, and ſupported it by Reaſons, ſhewing its Impropriety and Unconſtitutionality. The Aſſembly then called out, "The Queſtion! The Queſtion!" On which L—d C—d—n previouſly requeſted to be heard a few Words more for his further Vindication; He then acquainted the aſſembly, "That the Reaſon why he did not in direct Terms expreſs himſelf on this Meaſure (as the noble D— he applied to obſerved) was, that as it was a Meaſure never de-

bated, as an Object of A——n, (at leaſt before him) he, therefore, thought introducing ſuch a Subject did not belong to his Province; but that he deſired the Noble D— or any other perſon in A———n to ſay he ever expreſſed himſelf, either directly or indirectly, in favour of that unconſtitutional Proceeding; and he called, particularly, on the Noble D— to declare whether his Suggeſtion of this Matter, was not principally, and only, formed from his Silence!" The Queſtion being immediately proceeded on, prevented a Reply, and put an End to the Contention.

—*Feb.* 8. We are informed that a Coalition is likely to take place, a plan having been drawn up by of the greateſt ſtateſmen of the age, which has received the R—l approbation, and that of the M——y; and it is ſaid the E— of C——m and L— C——n's opinions were to be laid before the P——— C———l Yeſterday.

The greateſt preparations are making in ſeveral parts of this kingdom, in order to celebrate the day of Mr. Wilkes's releaſment.

Great wagers continue ſtill to be laid at both ends of the town, that notwithſtanding the boaſted firmneſs of A———n, a total change will certainly take place before the concluſion of the preſent month, and along with it a D———n of P———.

Others have ventured large ſums, that nothing of the kind will happen, and even if it ſhould, that when once the preſent oppoſition have ſeated themſelves in the ſaddle, they will be far from thinking a D——n neceſſary, as their own Intereſt will be too deeply concerned in the event.

LONDON, February 27.

THE Venus, Hamilton, from New-York to Dublin, is loſt near the Marks at Formby; the people are ſaved, except one man, who was ſtarved on board by cold: The cargo remains on board, but has been under water ſome days.

March 6. Yeſterday there was a very full houſe, the object of the debate was the petition of the American merchants, for the repeal of certain acts laying duties upon goods imported to the ſaid colonies.

March 7. At a meeting held on Monday, we are informed, it was reſolved to take off all the duties lately impoſed, excepting the additional duty laid on a certain Aſiatick herb.

It is reported, that the duties on glaſs, red lead, painters colours, paper, paſte-boards, mill-boards, and ſcale-boards, imported into the American colonies will be diſcontinued as before.

We are told, that the keeping the duties on teas was carried by 240 againſt 142.

We hear that in conſequence of a late reſolution not to repeal the duties payable in America on tea, ten Captains of ſhips from New-York, who have all winter been waiting in expectation of ſuch repeal, in order to take in their cargoes of Britiſh manufactures, but in which being diſappointed, they immediately went to the New-York Coffee-Houſe and tore down their bills, and agreeable to their orders refuſed taking any freight for that colony, to which, if the duties on tea had been repealed, they would have at leaſt taken three hundred thouſand pounds worth of Britiſh goods this ſpring, inſtead of which they are taking in ballaſt, and giving public notice to take paſſengers, as many Spital-fields and other manufacturers and mechanics as are inclined to ſettle in that Country, where the greateſt encouragement is given. Thus inſtead of our goods, they are taking the people who heretofore made them.

March 8. In a certain Society laſt Friday, L— C———m concluded a ſpeech, which laſted above an hour, with the following remarkable words: "I do now pledge myſelf to this Society, for the truth of what I am going to aſſert, that, at this very hour we are ſitting together, there has been a blow of hoſtility ſtruck againſt us, by our old inveterate enemies the French, in ſome one part of the world."

The thoughts of the intelligent are now placed upon an approaching war; and we are aſſured the commencing hoſtilities with a neighbouring power is the ſerious advice of L— C———m.

The queſtion relative to the creating certain officers to act as Britiſh Conſuls in the different colonies, will be ſhortly debated in a certain aſſembly.

Some ſay that very few of the orders from America will be executed, as the act for a duty on tea is ſtill to be in force; and moſt of the orders expreſly forbid the goods, unleſs *all* the acts for taxation of America be repealed. But we have alſo been aſſured that the price of Britiſh goods over the the water is ſo much advanced, that the American merchants, and many new adventurers, will ſend ſeveral ſhips on their own riſque, and perhaps double the quantity of goods under others, will be exported, in the courſe of this month, by thoſe means.

Some Gentlemen of great fortune in the Colonies, are daily expected in London, on affairs of the laſt importance.

We have accounts from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Mancheſter, that a number of additional artificers, have within theſe few Days been taken into pay, to compleat the very extenſive commiſſions now executing for North-America.

It is reported, that accounts of the quantity and value of teas exported to the American Colonies, from Chriſtmas 1761, to Chriſtmas 1769, are making out for inſpection.

Accounts have been preſented of all goods, &c, exported to North-America, during the laſt two years.

Accounts are alſo ſaid to be preparing of all monies iſſued for ſecret and ſpecial ſervices ſince his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne.

Similar accounts are making out for the laſt eight years of his late Majeſty's reign.

Orders are ſaid to have been ſent for the ſeveral ſtation ſhips on the American coaſt to repair with all expedition to Jamaica, &c.

Yeſterday at half after eleven the Sheriffs attended at St. James, to know his Majeſty's pleaſure when he would be waited on with the City Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition; they waited till twenty minutes after two, when the levee being over, they, with the Remembrancer, were admitted into the cloſet, when Mr. Sheriff Townſend addreſſed himſelf to his Majeſty in the following words.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"*By order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, in Common-hall aſſembled, we took the earlieſt opportunity, as was our duty, to wait upon your Majeſty; and being prevented by one of your Majeſty's houſhold, who informed us, that it was your Majeſty's pleaſure to receive us this day, wait on your Majeſty, humbly to know when your Majeſty will pleaſe to be attended with an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition.*

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer,

"*As the caſe is entirely new, I will take time to conſider of it, and tranſmit you an anſwer by one of my principal Secretaries of State.*"

The Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, read by the Town Clerk in Guildhall, on Thurſday,

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"WE have already in our Petition dutifully repreſented to your Majeſty the chief injuries we have ſuſtained, We are unwilling to believe that your Majeſty can ſlight the deſires of your people, or be regardleſs of their affection, and deaf to their complaints; yet their complaints remain unanſwered; their injuries are confirmed; and the only Judge whom the Revolution has left removable at the pleaſure of the Crown, has been diſmiſſed from his high office for defending in Parliament the Law and Conſtitution. We therefore venture once more to addreſs ourſelves to your Majeſty as the father of your People, as to him who muſt be both able and willing to redreſs our grievances; and we repeat our application with the greateſt propriety, becauſe we ſee the inſtruments of our wrongs, who have carried into execution the meaſures of which we complain, more particularly diſtinguiſhed by your Majeſty's royal bounty and favour.

"Under the ſame ſecret malignant influences, which, through each ſucceſſive adminiſtration has defeated every good, and ſuggeſted every bad intention, the majority of the —— of —— have deprived your people of their deareſt rights.

They have done a deed, more ruinous in its conſequences than the levying of ſhip money by Charles the Firſt, or the diſpenſing power aſſumed by James the Second: A deed which muſt vitiate all the future proceedings of this ——; for the Acts of the Legiſlature itſelf can no more be valid without a legal ——of ——, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

"Rep———s of the people are eſſential to the making of laws; and there is a time when it is morally demonſtrable that men ceaſe to be r———s. That time is now arrived. The preſent——of—— do not rep——t the people. We owe to your Majeſty an obedience, under the reſtrictions of the laws, for the calling and duration of Parliaments: and your Majeſty owes to us, that our repreſentation, free from the force of arms or corruption, ſhould be preſerved to us in them.

"It was for this we ſucceſsfully ſtruggled under James the Second; for this we ſeated, and have faithfully ſupported your Majeſty's Family on the Throne.

"The people have been invariably uniform in their object; though the different mode of attack has called for a different defence.

"Under James the Second they complain'd that the ſitting of P——t was interrupted, becauſe it was not corruptly ſubſervient enough to his deſigns. We complain now, that the ſitting of this ——— is not interrupted, becauſe it is c-rr-ptly too ſubſervient to the deſigns of your Majeſty's miniſters. Had the —— under James the Second been as ſubmiſſive to his commands, as it is at this day to the dictates of a miniſter, inſtead of clamours for its meeting, the nation would have rung, as now, with outcries for its diſſ—n. The forms of the Conſtitution, like thoſe of Religion, were not eſtabliſhed for the form's ſake, but for the ſubſtance. And we call God and men to witneſs, that as we do not owe our Liberty to thoſe nice and ſubtle diſtinctions, which places and penſions, and lucrative employments have invented; ſo neither will we be deprived of it by them: but as it was gained by the ſtern virtue of our anceſtors by the virtue of their deſcendents, it ſhall be preſerved.

"Since, therefore, the miſdeeds of your Majeſty's miniſters, in vio—ting the freedom of e——n, and depraving the noble conſtitution of P———t are notorious, as well as ſubverſive of the fundamental laws and liberties of this realm; and ſince your Majeſty, both in honour and juſtice, is obliged inviolably to preſerve them, according to the oath made to God, and your ſubjects at your coronation: We your remonſtrants aſſure ourſelves that your Majeſty will reſtore the conſtitutional government and quiet of your people, by d——— this P———, and removing thoſe evil miniſters for ever from your councils."

March 9. From Glouceſter we learn, that there has been a conſiderable meeting of the Freeholders to conſider of a Rem——ce.

It is reported, that the perſon who preſents the Rem——ce to his M——y, will read it to him, before he preſents it, in order that his M——y may come to the knowledge of the matter therein contained.

It is believed, that ſeveral of the firſt counties in this Kingdom will remonſtrate in a very ſhort time.

We hear that fourteen Aldermen, and about ſixty Common-Council-men, were to have a meeting yeſterday to conſider of, and draw up a Proteſt againſt the Remonſtrance which is to be carried up to his Majeſty by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-council in a day or two, if they are permitted ſo to do.

It is ſaid the ſingle diſſentient voice on a late occaſion, was owing to the hopes of being employed by a public office in the Eaſtern part of this city, in the room of a perſon, now ſuppoſed to be dangerous ill.

It is ſaid, that the petition of the American Merchants, praying that the parliament will repeal all the laws for internal taxation, is in conſequence of a plan concerted between ſome of the principals in that trade and A——n. This mode of redreſs is entirely diſagreeable to the Americans, and has been declared ſo by many of them who are now in England.

Friday came on, before a very great aſſembly the queſtion, by adjournment, of the ſtate of the nation, particularly in regard to the power of the H. of C. in incapacitating Mr. W. The arguments made uſe of were, "That as the State conſiſted of three branches of legiſlation, K—g, L—ds, and C—s, and each had a right to inſpect into the affairs of the other, particularly when it was ſuppoſed that one had infringed on the bounds of their prerogative. It was aſked, if it was not ſo, why the two other eſtates were conſtituted? as they would be eſtabliſhed to very little purpoſe, if they had not at all times the power of *checking*, as well as *co-operating*. Lord C. particularly obſerved, that it was ſo plain and common a procedure, that he wondered how any one, in the leaſt acquainted with the hiſtory of his own country, could poſſibly gainſay it."

Thoſe on the ſide of A——n, inſiſted, that "the privilege of the H. of C. extended at any time to expulſion and incapacitation; that they were definitive in their judgment, ſo far as reſpected their Members, and the orders of their Aſſembly. They then quoted two precedents, the one in the caſe of Lionel, E. of Middleſex, and the other in that of Lord Bacon, who were both expelled the great aſſembly they belonged to, and, by a vote of that aſſembly, incapacitated from ever again ſetting there. They further diſputed the legality of Mr. W's election, alledging, that it was procured by violence and intimidation, and not by the free, uninfluenced votes of the Freeholders."

Theſe debates continued till half an hour paſt eleven at night, when the diviſion in favour of the independent power of the H. of C. was two to one.

The following reſolution was then moved, "That this H. had no right to interfere with the determinations of the other, as it might tend to create jealouſies and animoſities between them." This was debated with great warmth till one o'Clock in the morning. The queſtion was then put, and it paſſed in the affirmative, nearly as the foregoing queſtion.

It is certain a very Great Perſonage has declared, "that he will not be forced into a d—n of P—t, or even a change of M——y."

Advices arrived this day from Genoa declare, that the appearance of the Ruſſian fleet in the Mediterranean occaſions great ſpeculation; that they expect the Toulon ſquadron will ſail, as ſoon as the Ruſſians quit Port Mahon; and that eight Spaniſh ſhips of War are fitting out at Ferrol, and ſome others at Cadiz.

It is aſſerted for fact, by thoſe whoſe ſituation in life gives them the beſt opportunity to be acquainted with ſuch matters, that without ſome healing meaſures are ſpeedily adopted, our whole American trade will be inevitably loſt.

We hear that the Seals are not yet diſpoſed of, notwithſtanding it has been ſo often affirmed in the Papers.

BOSTON, *April 26.*

By some of the Passengers in Capt. Scott, we are informed that the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of this Province, is appointed Captain General and Governor in Chief over the same.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 2.

"The determination of the repeal of part of the Act laying duties on paper, glass, &c. it is hoped will have an effect to lay a foundation for a reconciliation between Great Britain and America: If it is not so, the American opponents may assure themselves that their credit will be very low next session of Parliament.—Certain it is, that farther concessions by the means of opposition and threats, are not like to be obtained; tho' they may do much in the way of submission and duty.

We hear from Plympton, that on the 20th Instant, one Mehitabel Chamberlain, a young Woman 21 Years of Age, having for five Years past been troubled with the Dropsy, was tap'd by Dr. Adams of Windham, in Connecticut, who drew off ten and half Gallons of Water of a reddish Colour, the Weight of which was 91 Pounds.

NEWPORT, April 30.

Last Wednesday Night, between 10 and 11 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Town of Providence, which consumed Two Dwelling-Houses and a Warehouse.

New-York, May 7, 1770.

I Am accused by a Person (who stiles himself *Aristides*) of attempting to *impose* upon the Public for not taking Notice (in my first Publication) of an Amendment made in 1757, to the Militia Act, which passed in 1755, and of endeavouring to abuse the World *by Falsehoods*, for not having observed that the *Watchman*'s chief Charge against Mr. De L—n—y in his first Number, was founded upon a Clause in an Act made and passed the 24th March 1758, *for raising paying and clothing* 2680 *effective Men*, &c. and by endeavouring to make the World (as he would insinuate) believe, that the Clause in the last Act, was contained in the Militia Act of 1755, and that Act continued without any Amendment down to the Year 1760.——I acknowledge my Error as to both the Remarks.—When I undertook to answer the *Watchman* N° I. I had never seen the Performance but once, had the Perusal of it then but for a few Minutes, and that at least ten Days before I had any Thoughts of giving it an Answer.—When I sat down to answer it, I really imagined, from the best of my Recollection, that it only referred to two Clauses in the Militia Act. I had no Design of *imposing* upon the Public, *by Falsehoods*, or even of misrepresenting a single Fact. My not mentioning the Amendment made in the Militia Act in 1757, or taking Notice of the Clause in the Act of the 24th March 1758, proceeded entirely thro' Mistake and not Design.—It is the Duty of an honest Man when convinced of his Error, to acknowledge his Fault. I am obliged to *Aristides* for setting me right. He has now put it in my Power to display Matters in their proper Colours. In doing which, I shall be obliged to recount such Facts and make such Observations as perhaps may not be very pleasing to *Aristides* or his Friends and Relations, the L——g——ns.

Having premised thus much, let me inform the Public that the Militia Act which passed in 1755, (of which the *Watchman* impudently charges Mr. De L—y—y with having designedly procured, in order to inslave the Colony and introduce an arbitrary Power) was formed and drawn by the Hon. J—s A——a——r, Esq; then one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and that without the least Knowledge of Mr. De L—n—y.—— This is a Fact that can be fully established, should the Watchman or any of his Adherents think proper to deny it.—The Bill originated in the lower House, as most Bills do.——Was drawn by Mr A——n——r, at the particular Request of a certain Gentleman, then a Member of the House, with whom he stood nearly connected. I fancy there is hardly a Man of the L——g——n Family who will allow that Mr. A——n——r was a Tool of the Lieutenant Governor's, or that he drew the Bill in the Form in which it first appeared, in order to serve the political Purposes of the *Ottoman*, with an Intent to inslave the Colony, or to deprive his Majesty's Subjects of their Liberties and Privileges; and yet the *sagacious Watchman* suggests that this was evidently the Design of the Act, and calculated for no other Purpose whatsoever. It is also a Fact, that this same Militia Bill was never seen by Mr. De L—n—y, until it had in the most constitutional Manner and unopposed, passed the House, was concurred to by the Council, and sent up to him for his Assent.—— When it passed the House R. L—g—n, Esq; was a Member,—when it passed the Council Mr. C——n, Mr. A——r and Mr. S——h were Counsellors, present, and sworn Enemies to the Lieutenant Governor; and yet it passed without the least Opposition, *arbitrary and enslaving as it was*. Is not this remarkably odd? And is it not as surprising that the *Watchman*, who well knew this, should have the *Assurance* to brazen it out, that Mr. De L—n—y solely procured this Act, with a Design of tyrannizing over the Colony.——I have never heard that any ill Use was made of the Act, or that any Court Marshal was ever held in Consequence of it,—and I defy the *Watchman* to produce a single Instance of either. But as I mentioned in my former Piece, so I still insist upon it, that this Act was solely calculated with an Intent of forming a well regulated Militia, at a Time when a *most dangerous and bloody War* was daily expected to take Place in *America*, and which shortly afterwards actually happened, and with a particular Design of keeping the Militia when once formed, under a proper and regular Discipline, without which (God knows) all Militia Acts would be of little or no Use.

On the 26th of February 1757, the Act was amended, as mentioned by *Aristides*, but at the same Time I will maintain it as a Fact, and if *Aristides* pleases, as a stubborn Fact, and a Fact that can be fully proved: That the Motion for the Amendment proceeded from a *Gentleman* then in the House, who was nearly allied to the Lieutenant Governor, and had not that Gentleman moved for the Amendment, the Bill would have passed in its usual Form, and unopposed, notwithstanding Mr. De L—n—y had his Enemies. Even in that *venal and corrupt Assembly*, as the *Watchman* is politely pleased to Term it.——When the amended Bill came up to the Council, it passed with the Amendment unopposed, tho Mr. De L—n—y was then sitting at the Board as one of his Majesty's Council, (Sir Charles Hardy being Governor). Had the Amendment been disagreeable to Mr. De L—n—y, it is natural to suppose that the Bill would hardly have passed the Council without Opposition.——M. De L—n—y's Interest at that Time would have stopped its Progress in C——l, had he been of *an arbitrary and despotic Disposition*, as the *Watchman* insinuates.——But he approved of the Amendment, and it passed unopposed.—And is it from hence to be concluded, as the *Watchman* boldly asserts, that Mr. De L—n—y was unfriendly to the Liberties of the Colony? Having said thus much as to the Militia Act.

—I in the next Place proceed to consider the Clause mentioned by *Aristides* in the Act which passed the 24th March 1758 upon which he says, the most material Part of the *Watchman*'s Charge is founded. The Act is entitled, "*An Act for raising, paying and clothing Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty effective Men, Officers included, for forming an Army of Twenty Thousand Men with the Forces of the neighbouring Colonies, to invade the French Possessions in Canada, in Conjunction with a Body of his Majesty's Regular Troops and other Purposes therein mentioned.*"——The Clause alluded to by the Watchman, is in the Words following, "*That in Case a sufficient Number of Volunteers do not offer by the fifteenth Day of April next, to complete the full Number of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty effective Men including Officers, it shall and may be lawful for his Honour the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, and he is hereby enabled and impowered to supply the Deficiency by Detachments to be made from the Militia of the several and respective Cities and Counties of this Colony, where such Deficiency may happen.*"

I have already mentioned the Reason of not having noticed this Part of the *Watchman*'s Charge in my first Publication,—It shall be now considered.—The Public are therefore desired to recollect, that in March 1758, when this Act passed, *North America* was groaning under a bloody, cruel and Savage War.—Several of the Colonies were (and particularly this) in the most distressing Situation.—The whole *Continent* was in Danger of being torn from *Great Britain*, by a merciless Enemy and added to the Empire of *France*——Lord Loudon had returned from a successless Expedition against *Louisbourgh*,—General Braddock had been defeated,—*Oswego* and *Fort William Henry* were both taken, upon the Frontiers of *Virginia* and Pennsylvania, as well as those of our *own* and *New-Jersey*.—The Enemy were daily exhibiting Scenes of the most wanton Cruelty, attended with the most horrible Bloodshed, Massacre and Desolation.——In short, we were upon the very Brink of losing all that is dear and valuable to us, our Liberties, our Property, and our Religion.—If Slavery ever stared the *Colony* in its Face, this was the Time; not by the *arbitrary Measures* of Mr. De L—n—y, but by the then superior Power of *France*.——To prevent, if possible, *North-America* from falling a Prey to the ambitious Designs of the French Monarch, the English Ministry in the Winter of 1757, formed the Plan of an Expedition for the Reduction of *Cape Breton*, under the Command of General Amherst, a second under General Forbes, for an Attack upon *Fort Du Quesne*, and a third commanded by General Abercrombie, to penetrate into *Canada*, by the Way of Tionderoga.——These several Expeditions were to be carried into Execution as early in the Year of 1758 as possible.——General Forbes was to be assisted with the Provincials of *Pennsylvania* and *Virginia*, while those of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *Connecticut*, *New-Hampshire*, *Rhode Island*, *New Jersey* and *New-York*, were to join the Army under General Abercrombie.——This Plan of Operations for the American Campaign in the Year 1758, was transmitted to the several Governors of the Colonies, by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; then one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, early in the Spring of that Year.——Lieutenant Governor De L—n—y having received his Dispatches, convened the General Assembly on the 7th of March.—On the tenth, in a well adapted spirited and judicious Speech, he acquainted the House with his Majesty's Designs, and in the most pathetic, striking and persuasive Manner, laid before them the Necessity of raising as great a Number of Men as the Circumstances of the Colony would admit of, to join General Abercrombie upon his intended Irruption into *Canada*.—On the 13th the House resolved *to raise, pay and clothe* for the Expedition 2680 Men.—On the 16th a Bill for that Purpose was ordered, brought in the same Day, read the first Time, and ordered a second Reading.—On the 17th it received a second Reading, and was committed.—On the 18th the Bill was reported, agreed to by the House, and ordered to be engrossed.—On the 22d the engrossed Bill was read a third Time, *unanimously* agreed to by the House, ordered to pass, and sent up to the Council for Concurrence.—On the 23d the Bill *unanimously* passed the Council without the least Amendment,—and on the 24th it received the Lieutenant Governor's Assent.——In this Manner the Bill passed into a Law, and this is a true History of the Formation of the Act which contains the Clause against which the *Whatchman* so extravagantly exclaims, as done with a Design of making Mr. De De L—n—y *arbitrary and despotick*. I must again ask where was the *Watchman*'s Friend Rob—t L——g——n, Esq; at this Time and his Adherents, the then River Members, who joined him upon all Occasions that this *enslaving Clause*, was suffered to pass in the Bill without Opposition. That Mr. R. L——g——n was then in the House and a Gentleman who had a considerable Influence there too, is a Fact which will hardly be denied.—I must also again ask where was Mr. A——n——r, Mr S——h and Mr. C——n, the Enemies of Mr. De L—n—y; that this same Clause was suffered to pass in the Bill through the Coun—l unopposed.—They were all present when it passed, were *long headed Gentlemen*, and I believe the Li—g—n Family or their Friends will scarcely admit that the two former Gentlemen were unfriendly to Liberty.—This Anecdote plainly shews that Mr. De L—n—y's Enemies as well as himself, thought well of the Bill, and lent their Assistance in its Construction.—But Further it can be maintain'd (the time considered) that the Clause, complained of by the *Watchman*, as manifestly tending to *enslave* us was right, and founded upon Principles of sound Policy.—The Colonies as I mentioned before, were at this Time in a Situation,—extremely dangerous and alarming.——The Season for taking the Field was advancing fast,—it was absolutely necessary that the Troops should be completed with the utmost Expedition,—and without a Law putting it in the Power of the Commander in Chief, to complete them by Detatchments, they might never be raised, or at least not in Time.——This was the Reason, why the three Branches of the Legislature passed a Bill, containing the Clause (which the *Watchman* complains of) without Opposition.——I have been told, by several of the Militia Officers of the Counties, that without such a Clause as the one contained in that Act, the Levies for that Expedition, could never have been raised; for this Clause putting it in the Power of the Commander in Chief, to complete the Inlistments by detatching, set the whole Province at Work, to assist in completing the Levies with all Expedition, and from the good Effects of this very Clause (tho' the Numbers of Men to be raised was large, and the Time short) the whole Body was complete by the 15th of April, and that as far, as I have been able to learn, without the detatching a single Man.—I desire the *Watchman* to acquaint me, what arbitary Measures Mr. De L—n—y wanted to carry into Execution at this Time. The Bill passed the 24th of March, and was to lose its Operation within a very few Days after the 15th of April then next.—Were there to be any Elections within the Time? Was a Dissolution of the House expected? no such Thing.—What then was Mr. De L——y's Aim? If the judicious and impartial, will consider the Circumstances attending the passing of the Bill, the Time when, and the then critical Situation of America, they will naturally conclude, that Lieutenant Governor De L—n—y, as well as the other two Branches of the Legislature, had nothing more in View (in passing the Act complained of) than the Service of their Country and the Defence of America.

AMERICANUS.

TO BE SOLD,

SUNDRY lots of land, situate, lying and being, in the County of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's River, at a place, known by the name of the Half-Moon. Any person or Persons, inclinable to purchase any of the aforesaid lots, may apply to Goshon G. Van Schaick, living in the city of Albany, by whom an indisputable title will be given. 24 27

TO BE LET,

From the first of MAY next,

A House on Golden-Hill, with three Fire Places. Inquire of THOMAS PEARSALL, Who has to dispose of,

A Quantity of Hams and Pork,—

ALSO,

West-India RUM and COTTON. 24 27

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 18.

WE intend oppoſing here the Ruſſian fleet, nineteen ſhips of war, eight of which are ready, and the reſt on the point of being built. The Ruſſian Reſident, with his retinue, is conducted to Demotica; and Count Poloki, with his, to Ruſſezyk.

Lotyczow, Feb. 2. A courier from Moldavia has juſt brought to Count Romanzow advice, that on the 18th ult. a body of 3000 Ruſſians had attacked, near Fora, 8000 Turks, of whom 3000 were left dead on the ſpot. This courier was charged with ſome valuable effects taken in this action from the Turks, ſome of which are for our General in Chief, and the others for the other Generals. We have now no doubt that the Ruſſians will ſoon make themſelves maſters of the fortreſs of Brohilow; and that the Valachians will ſend Deputies to Peterſburgh, to implore her Imperial Majeſty's proteſtion.

LONDON.

Feb. 28. Tueſday the Supporters of the Bill of Rights dined at the London Tavern in Biſhopſgate ſtreet; Mr. Serjeant Glynn in the chair, according to the choice of the laſt meeting. After dinner they examined into the ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, and came to the reſolution of removing every obſtacle which could poſſibly interfere with his enlargement at the expiration of his ſentence.

At the laſt meeting it is ſaid the amount of Mr. Wilkes's debts was reduced to about four thouſand pounds; and it further appeared that a Miniſterial agent had bought up ſixteen hundred pounds, which he is determined not to give a diſcharge for under twenty ſhillings in the pound.

Monday an expreſs was ſent off from the Admiralty Office, for Commodore Foreſt, Commander in Chief of the Leeward Iſlands ſquadron in the Weſt Indies.

March 10. On Friday during the debates on the neceſſity of augmenting the Navy, in a certain great aſſembly, there was the moſt ſpirited ſpeaking known a great while, particularly by Lord S---ff--k and the E. of C-------m. This laſt nobleman obſerved in the ſupport of the meaſure, "What a lamentable ſtate this oppreſſed nation was reduced to; that its internal rights were not only openly violated, and trampled on, but her conſequence in the connection ſhe ſtood to Europe, ſuffered to droop and languiſh——that conſequence which a few years ago gave her the authority of dictating to the Belligerant powers of the world. We are now, ſays he, debating an affair of ſo conſtitutional a texture, of ſuch ſelf-evident policy, that only conſidering our ſituation merely as an iſland, it is amazing how the utility of an augmentation can be conteſted; but when we add the many recent inducements we have had beſides; ſuch as the reduction of Corſica by the French, the increaſe of their marine, and the general reform made in all their military departments, it becomes a perfect phænomenon." He concluded his oration, which laſted above an hour, in the following remarkable words: "And though this affair, my Lords, ſeems to be ſo unſettled amongſt us, as to become a ſubject of debate, whether we ſhall put on the armour of defence or not, (a queſtion, at worſt, if carried in the affirmative, which cannot be conſidered but as an act of prudence) I do, pledge myſelf to this Right Hon. H---e, for the truth of what I am going to aſſert, that at this very hour that we are ſitting together, there has been a blow of hoſtility ſtruck againſt us, by our old inveterate enemies the French, in ſome one part of the world."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 1.

"Mr. Campbell has engroſſed all our converſation for ſome time paſt. He certainly will be remembered as a very extraordinary man. On Tueſday evening he received ſentence of death with a compoſure and reſolution that aſtoniſhed every one who ſaw him. When he was carried back to the priſon he appeared not at all diſconcerted; on the contrary, he took an inventory of ſome things belonging to him, converſed in his uſual way, and drank a glaſs very chearfully. He was ſeen to ſtrip and go to bed before the door of his room was locked upon him. Yeſterday morning the Rev. Mr. Roſs went to the priſon about nine o'clock to inquire for him, but upon his door being open he was found hanging, quite dead. It was expected that he would take this method to avoid the ſhame of being brought to the gallows, but that he would not have done it ſo ſoon. It is ſaid that his reaſon for being ſo haſty was, that he underſtood he was the very next day to be put in irons and cloſely confined."

A curious queſtion aroſe with regard to the diſpoſal of his body. His ſentence was to be hanged on the 11th of April, and his body there-after to be given to Dr. Monro for diſſection. Now as he had effectually prevented the execution of the firſt part of the ſentence, how could that part of it conſequent to the 11th of April take place? It was argued, that his having committed ſuicide, was a ſufficient cauſe of his body being at the diſpoſal of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and ſent to Surgeons Hall; but as we have no Coroners Inqueſt in Scotland, the ſuicide could not be aſcertained. I underſtood the reſult is, that his relations are to be allowed to inter his body; and that undertakers are actually engaged for that purpoſe.

They write from Edinburgh, that there was found in the appartment of Mungo Cambell, after he had deſtroyed himſelf, a very affecting letter, addreſſed to his wife.

Extract of a letter, by the laſt Mail, from the Hague, to a Merchant of this City, dated Feb. 27.

"Things are carrying on here in ſuch a manner, that it is not doubted but a war in Europe is near at hand; for it remains no longer a ſecret that the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors have both ſtrongly ſolicited the States General for their aſſiſtance, in caſe either of their principals ſhould be attacked: But this has abſolutely been refuſed; whereupon they were as ſtrongly preſſed to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, which I believe is moſt agreeable to the Dutch in general, as thereby they will enjoy the benefit of trade. On the other hand, the King of Pruſſia, ſeems (by the demands he has made) to think, that if a war ſhould break out, it will be incumbent on us to take part in it; on which account we have augmented our forces, both by ſea and land, that we may be prepared for the event."

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Caſtile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c. 9—

TO BE SOLD, very reaſonably,

A Fine tract of land, lying in Rynbeck, in Dutcheſs County, containing 517 acres, joining to Hudſon's River, nearly oppoſite to Eſopus, and very conveniently ſituated for a public landing and Ferry. About 300 acres, are under good improvement, with three ſmall farm houſes, ſtables, and young orchards thereon. As it lies nearly in a ſquare, it has a large front to the river, with many very pleaſant ſituations for buildings. It is in the neighbourhood of ſeveral Churches, Traders and Mills and ſurrounded with able farmers. For further particulars, apply to Anthony Hoffman, Jun. at Red-Hook, or to the ſubſcriber, by whom an indiſputable title will be given.

24 27 JACOB V. BENTHYSEN,

A THEFT.

STOLEN on Friday night laſt, the 13th April inſtant, from the houſe of Moſes Owens, on the White Plains in Weſt Cheſter County, the following goods, viz. 1 coat and 1 pair of breeches, of dark blue ſagathy, the coat lined with tammie of the ſame colour; 1 lightiſh colour'd mix'd broad cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat lined with ſhaloon, the buttons upon both the coat and waiſtcoat of yellow metal. One black velvet waiſtcoat, 1 pair of browniſh colour'd worſted ſtockings, and one and a half pair of thread ſtockings, (one ſtocking of the two pair, being droped juſt without the window) The ſaid goods were ſtolen by one William Townſend, (a hired ſervant to the ſaid Moſes Owens) Townſend calls himſelf an Engliſhman, is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made eſpecially about the legs and thighs, thin face, brown hair, has been a regular in the army for ſome years, and ſaid he was lately come from Canada. Had on, a coarſe ſhirt, old blue breeches, much patched, a blue and white waiſtcoat, ſtriped croſs wiſe, and a ſhort blanket coat, and an old felt hat. He went off with another man, who called himſelf John Wright, is an Iriſh man, about 25 or 26 years of age, near 6 feet high, brown complexion, black curl'd hair, much pock broken; had on a lightiſh colour'd coarſe cloth jacket, a check woolen ſhirt and tow cloth trowſers, pretty much worn, and an old felt hat. As they were heard in private converſation together, juſt before the robbery, and both went off together, it is not doubted, but they were confederates, Therefore who ever will apprehend them, or either of them, and confine them in gaol or deliver them to the ſubſcribers, with the above goods, or ſuch of them as can be found upon the ſaid thieves, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, beſides all reaſonable charges.

MOSES OWENS,

24 27 NATHANIEL ADAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation, in the Townſhip of Middletown, whereon is the noted Watering Place, on the High Lands of Navеſinks; It contains about One Hundred Acres, the greateſt Part Wood Land. There is on ſaid Plantation, a good Dwelling Houſe, with a good Stone Cellar under the ſame, a good Kitchen, and an Out-Houſe, a young bearing Orchard of good Fruit, likewiſe a conſiderable Number of other Fruit Trees,—ſuch as Peaches, Plumbs and Cherries; the Land is tolerably good for Grain, —and Plenty of Fiſh and Clams, to be had in the Seaſon, within a ſmall Diſtance from the Door. It is commodiouſly ſituated for a Tavern, as a great Number of Watermen reſort there in the Summer Seaſon.——Whoever inclines to purchaſe, for further Particulars, may apply to JOHN STOUT, living on the Premiſes, by whom a good Title will be given, to any Purchaſer. 24 27

Middletown. April 12, 1770.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 18th of May, on the Premiſes, or at private Sale any Time before;

A Griſt-Mill, ſtanding on a good Stream, a large Dwelling Houſe, built of Stone, and a Barn, together with about 148 Acres of Land, lying at a Place commonly called Charles-Town, in the Precinct of Haverſtraw, Orange County; About 80 or 90 Acres of the Land is cleared, Part whereof is exceeding good Meadow Ground, on which there is Annually, about 50 Loads of Hay made: There are on the Lands, two Orchards of about 200 bearing Apple Trees: The Buildings ſtand contiguous to where 4 public Roads meet, and in a very public Part of the Country,—For further Particulars, inquire of JOHN HARING, at Orange-Town. 25 28

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of James Holmes, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Gerſhom Holmes, who may be found at Mr. Gartiſon's, near Peck's-Slip.

New-York, April 19, 1770. 24--27

TO BE SOLD,

Upon as reaſonable Terms, as they ſold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at

ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

Near Coenties-Market,

A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

AS ALSO,

BEST Powder,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
24d. Nails by the Caſk,
Do. ſorted, by the ſmaller Quantity, at the uſual Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bat Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chiſels aſorted, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs Price.

They have alſo ſmelting off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Sithes, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported.

N. B. They receive Pennſylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 20—

WANTED,

A Young Man that underſtands waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation. Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 18 21

War Office, January 23, 1770.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to The King, that there are at this Time ſeveral Deſerters from the different Corps in His Majeſty's Land Service, that by an Offer of His Majeſty's gracious Pardon they might be induced to return to their Duty, and that ſuch an Inſtance of His Royal Clemency might have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to grant His free Pardon to all Deſerters from His Land Forces, under the following Limitations and Conditions.

1ſt, That ſuch of the ſaid Deſerters as are now in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or in the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*, or Iſlands of *Minorca*, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the 30th of *June* 1770, either to the Regiments to which they belonged, or to any others on thoſe Stations, or to any recruiting Party of the Forces; the Deſerters from the Cavalry to ſurrender to ſome Corps of the Cavalry, and Deſerters from the Infantry, to ſome Corps of the Infantry.

2dly, That ſuch Deſerters as are now in *North-America*, the *Weſt-Indies*, or *Africa*, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the 31ſt Day of *December* 1770, to their reſpective Regiments, or to any others which may be ſtationed at the Places where ſuch Deſerters happen to be.

3dly, That they ſhall be entitled to the Benefit of this Pardon upon their declaring from what Corps they deſerted, and conſenting to inliſt in the Corps to which they ſhall have ſurrendered.

4thly, And whereas it hath been repreſented to the King that many of the ſaid Deſerters may have ſince inliſted into other Corps, and may be now ſerving therein, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to ſuch Deſerters the Benefit of this Pardon, and to permit them to continue to ſerve in ſuch Corps, upon their confeſſing their Deſertion to their Commanding Officer.

5thly, And whereas it is probable that many of the ſaid Deſerters either from Age or Infirmities, may not now be fit to be received again into the Service, it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure that, upon ſuch Deſerters applying to the Commanding Officer of any Corps of the Land Forces, and confeſſing their Deſertion, a Certificate ſhall be granted to them under the Regimental Seal, and ſigned by the Commanding Officer, of their having ſurrendered themſelves agreeable to His Majeſty's Pleaſure herein ſignified, which Certificate ſhall entitle them to the full Benefit of this Pardon.

6thly, And whereas ſeveral of the ſaid Deſerters have been apprehended, and are now in Gaol or in Military Cuſtody, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to them His Free Pardon, of which they are to have the full Benefit, upon their Arrival at their reſpective Regiments, or upon their being permitted to inliſt in any other Corps of His Majeſty's Land Forces.

By His Majeſty's Command,

25 28 BARRINGTON.

BY Order of his Worſhip John Hunt, Eſq; Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Council of the Borough of Weſtcheſter, publie Notice is hereby given, that on the laſt Tueſday in October next, there will be held a Fair in the ſaid Borough Town of Weſtcheſter. There will be expoſed to Sale, all Sorts of Creatures, ſuch as Horſes, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry Sorts of Goods; the ſame to begin at 10 o'Clock of ſaid Day, and to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Another Fair to be held in ſaid Borough Town of Weſtcheſter, the ſecond Tueſday in May next, to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Theſe Fairs to be held according to Charter. 24 27

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

AT the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs of all Sorts. 68—

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very beſt of Bar Iron, by the beſt Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not ſuperior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Caſt Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be ſold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can ſupply any Gentlemen on ſhort Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.